PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,327—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1901.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th Aug.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	E.H. Gordon	24th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7917	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	12th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	19th "
* CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
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Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA	....	4,024	1st November 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Aug., 1901.
MORAVIA	....	3,593	in January 1902

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

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Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,165	" 687-8.

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Aug., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th August, 1901.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 15th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd September.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 26th August.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 14th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1901.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,355	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	24th Oct., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "LAOS," 6,357 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about 21st August, 1901. or further Particulars apply to

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S. Doc. BALDUINO	5,000	G. Canepa	15th Aug., 1901.
" R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	M. Saporite	15th Sept., 1901.

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	Single. Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 5 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
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3rd "	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1901, at 6-0 P.M.

D. LINDSAY,
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Bombay, 13th August, 1901.

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	Rent Rs.
Both Buildings, Ground Floors, Front	145
Do. do. do. Back	125
Do. First do. Front	165
Do. do. do. Back	145
Do. Second do. do.	155
Do. Third do. do.	160
Building on Plot No. 5 Third Floor Front	180
Do. do. No. 6 Second do.	175
IN GYMKHANA CHAMBERS, WAUDBY ROAD—	
No. 1 Middle Ground Floor	80
No. 10 do. do.	80
IN ALEXANDRA TERRACE, BYCULLA, opposite to the Station—	
Residence or Shop No. 1 North end	50
Do. do. Nos. 3 to 8 Middle each	40
Do. do. No. 9 South end	58
Do. Nos. 24 to 26 Middle, Second Floor each	50
Do. do. 27 South end do.	70
Do. do. 29 and 32 Middle (Third) Top Floor each	52
Also from 1st September next—	
No. 15 Middle First Floor	47
No. 19 North and Second Floor	60
No. 36 North end (Third) Top Floor	65
IN SANDHURST HOUSE, MEREWETHER ROAD, Apollo Bunder—	
No. 8 East Top Floor	115

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Goods of every description from English and other continental Markets, also from America, such as Concert Phonographs, Electric Motor Fans, &c., supplied on commission at cheapest possible rates through our special Agents. To up-country constituents goods from the above as well as Bombay Markets supplied on commission.

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MESSRS. MADON, SONS & Co., Chemists, &c., respectfully beg to bring to the notice of their kind Patrons, Constituents and Public at large that they have REMOVED their place of business to No. 16 and 18 ABDOOL RHAIMAN STREET, near the Crawford Market, next to Mr. D. C. Oomrigar, Wine Merchant, and request that in future all communications to be made to the above address to avoid delay and inconvenience. Further it is requested, that as there are more than one firm by the NAME SIMILAR TO OURS, to address by the name as below, to avoid confusion and mistakes that are likely to arise. Please note all Prices are revised.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
Chemists, Druggists,
No. 16 & 18, ABDOOL RHAIMAN STREET,
BOMBAY.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

OR A

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.

OR AN

ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.				Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125	each	...	250
2 Do.	„ 100	„	...	200
2 Do.	„ 75	„	...	150
4 Do.	„ 50	„	...	200
10 Do.	„ 25	„	...	250
100 Do.	„ 10	„	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 5	„	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1	„	...	200
523 Prizes		Total ...		5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

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SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurruntollah Street, CALCUTTA.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF NAGDEVI ROAD.
HIGH COURT—O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 166 of 1901.

Haji Sulleman Ebrahim and Harun Jannahomed, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Hawabai and others, Defendants

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Receiver appointed in this suit. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable property on the following day and hour, on the premises:—

On SATURDAY, the 17th August, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in and fronting on the west side of Nagdevi Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-three square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2375, and Street Nos. 502,504 and 505, standing in the name of Bulloo alias Bu'loodinalkilas, in the books of the Assessor of Assessment and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Nagdevi Road, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Ebrahim Jackeria, and on or towards the south by the Kala Chowkey Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the Receiver, Oriental Buildings, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th August, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee Cassinath, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Sorabjee Curseejee Javeri, the following jewellery, viz.:—

1 pair diamond and ruby bracelets.
1 pair diamond and emerald bracelets.
1 pearl bracelet with small diamonds.
1 turquoise bracelet.
1 gold box set with diamonds.
4 small pearl necklaces.
1 valuable ruby and diamond rose ring.
1 ruby and diamond rose ring.
1 packet 64 "Jaberjust," 10½ karats.
1 pair diamond ear-studs.
1 pair diamond and pearl ear-studs.
1 diamond horse shoe ear-stud.
51 diamond, pearl, ruby, emerald, sapphire, opal, and turquoise rings.

The property is on view.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, SILVER POTS, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., the following ornaments, etc. belonging to the estate of the late Shamabai, alias Cooverbai, widow of the late Canjee, Lowjee, viz.:—

Gold neck chains, sankla, kudda, toshi, akots, necklace, emerald ring, pearl toric, Mohunmala, silver rings, kudlas, bands, vaiki, pots, koondi, tope, thali, kooja, silk saree with gold embroidered border, silk handkerchiefs, etc.

The property is on view.

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On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the consignee a consignment of superior woollen and cotton goods arrived per s.s. Caledonia, consisting of all wool superbine and coloured venetian cloth, black and blue supercrectan and jubilee coatings, corkscrew coatings, Scotch tweed, fancy coloured tweed flannels, black and blue serge, coloured, twisted, and home spun coatings, coloured woollen venetian and serge worsted, white serge, woollen suiting flannels, fancy coloured flowered woollen crepons, cotton washing tweed and Oxford shirtings, etc.

The pieces which are from 3 to 24 yards in length will be sold singly to suit purchasers.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. Thomas Edwin Cochrane, consisting of teakwood furniture, bentwood chairs crockery, lamps, plated ware table ornaments, Crandall type writer, wearing apparel, clock, Chubb's cash-box, locks, Gladstone bags, trunks, Wheeler and Wilson's foot sewing machine, carpets, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 14th August, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry goods.

On account of the concerned—

A quantity of piece goods such as shirtings, jaconets, drill, etc.

1 case T. red shirtings
On account of the concerned—
2 cases taps and dies
5 cases Shanghai tea

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TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:

A quantity of Soluble Essences by Claytone and Jowell for the manufacture of aerated waters such as Hopale, Jamaica Ginger, Cider champagne, Raspberry and Lemon.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th August, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT KHETWADI 7TH LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the surviving mortgagee, Bai Kasoor, widow of Khushaldas Pranvallbhdas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sheriarji Shapoorji Townhallwalla, the following property by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 4th day of August, 1897, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said Bai Kasoor and Goolabdas Gangadas (since deceased) of the other part:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Seventh Street, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 204 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Cowasji Manekji Powalla or on towards the South partly by the sweeper's passage, partly belonging to the premises intended to be sold and partly to the property of Khuji Rastomji Sonawalla and partly by the said property of Khuji Rastomji Sonawalla, on or towards the east by the property of Ramji Raghoba and on or towards the west by the said Khetwadi Seventh Lane, and which said premises are registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2144, New No. 964, Old Survey No. 773, and New Survey No. 5463, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1976 and Street Nos. 45 to 49.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal or to the Undersigned.

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AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent
47 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Frcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National

NOTICES.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE—THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 8, Armenian Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 15th August, at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.
5. Such other business as may be brought forward.
6. To unveil the marble bust erected in the Fort Premises of Dr. T. Blaney, C.I.E., voted at the last General Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 15th August inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
ALFRED PELL,
General Manager.

Bombay, 1st August, 1901.

THE Undersigned having been GRANTED a PATENT for INDIA for an automatic locking attachment for BICYCLES or TRICYCLES, to secure them from theft, is prepared to treat for the working of the same on Royalty with a European Firm. Terms may be ascertained by letter.

J. C. FISHER,
Inventor and Patentee, Mussoorie N. W. P.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 705 OF 1899.

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA and HORMUSJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA, both of Bombay Parsee inhabitants, the former residing at Peddar Road without the Fort of Bombay, and the latter at Napean Sea Road without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs,

Vs.

NOWROJEE NUSSERWANJEE THOONTHI also of Bombay Parsee inhabitant residing at Shaik Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of June, 1901, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendant in the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Batty ground situate at or near Kamatepura at the Cross Road leading to the Great Road in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement Thirty thousand square feet, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the North by the property formerly of Mr. Tanner but now by the property of Esna Fudia, on the South by the Forse Road, on the East by the property formerly of Nowrojee Shapurjee Commegar but now of the Napier Foundry, and on the West by the property formerly of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lyawalla but now by the property of Hajee Adam Feedick and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 43 and 45 and 1 to 4, and Ward No. 2668 to 2997 and 2367, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. , and which premises are situate in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. KHARSHEDJEE D. SHROFF, Attorney for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of May, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... „ 12,00,000
Uncalled Capital..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of Interest :—

	Per cent.
For 2 Years	5½ Per Annum
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 13.

2½ per cent. Consols .....294 1-4 = + 1-16
3 per cent. Reales .....£101 1-2 = unchanged.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan .....£108 1-2 =
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities....£94 1-4 = + 1-16
Bar Silver in London .....26 13-16 = — 1-16
„ New York .....
Exchange on London at Paris 25·21
„ New York .....
Discount, Bank of England...3 per cent = unchanged
„ Short London Bills ...2 1-2 „ = „
„ Indian Bank Bills ...3 „ = „ —1-8
Amount paid into the Bank of England £500 000.
Arrivals "Kirfield" "Vulcan" "Daghistan."

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7000 bales Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales Surats nil. Imports 2000 bales. Spot 4 1-432 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures—

Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Nov-Dec.	Feb-Mar.	May-June
4·24	4·20	4·5	4·3	4·4
+6	+4	+1	+1	+1

New York telegram not received.

Rapeseed Brown 40 1-4 plus 3d. August-September, Hamburg, business done, tone firm.

Linseed, 59, August-September, Antwerp, buyers tone firm. Karachi Wheat 28 3-4 August-September, Hull, business done.

Bullion exported to London per s.s. Peninsular Gold bars Rs. 13,89,738.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday the 12th August :—

Cotton	1636 bales.
Wheat	19,485 cwts.
Linseed	3,780 „
Rapeseed	11,781 „
Gingellyseed	469 „
Poppyseed	3,168 „
Groundnuts	117 „
Castorseed	4,488 „
Rice	2,645 „
Myrabollams	1,097 „

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange is firm with Bank Demand offered at 1s. 3 15-16d., for the mail and a very small enquiry at the rate. The Bills making in Bombay are on a very small scale, and business generally is dull. We quote :—

Bank Demand	1s. 3 29-32 I.
Bank T. T.	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do „ France	199
30 days' sight, Hongkong	143
Do Shanghai	194
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

This market opened this morning at 97 1-4 for settlement, declined during the day to 97 3-16 and again firmed up at the close to 97 1-4, with a moderate business passing.

SHARES.

This market has been closed to-day owing to the death of one of the brokers.

FREIGHT.

Market is steady with a very limited enquiry. Forward business has been again done for March, April, May at 16s. 6d. p. p. and 17s. Hamburg.

SEEDS.

Linseed is steady at Rs. 9-10 with some demands at this rate. For April-May delivery there are buyers at Rs. 8-14 with sellers at Rs. 8-15 to Rs. 9. Rapeseed is also steady at Rs. 6-12 to 6-14, for Brown, Cawnpore and Delhi. Business has been done to-day in Yellow Cawnpore at Rs. 7-3 to Rs. 7-4. Poppyseed is firm and Rs. 9-4 has been paid. Castorseed is steady at Rs. 34.

COTTON.

There is not much doing in this market to-day. The scales were closed on account of a Jain holiday. The day's sales are estimated at about 1,000 bales, with all rates unchanged. In new crops there is little business passing and quotations are Re. 1 lower.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 10-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	94 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	94 1-4
Bar Silver	26 13-16

The sum of about £500,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

REPORT of our Liverpool friends, dated 25th July reads :—"Since our last report our market has declined from 15 to 17 points. The chief interest has again been centered in the crop news from Texas and Arkansas. Other States did not complain of drought in fact elsewhere the weather has been all that could be desired. Although there are still a small portion in Texas which have not been yet visited with rain, the far greater part of the drought belt has had showers, and it is evident that the drought has been effectively broken. Of course the critical month of August is still before us, which might still influence the size of the crop. We hear that the Commissioner of Agriculture at Austin says that the prospects are most promising for a large cotton crop throughout the Brazos Valley district, and that the outlook is bright for a big crop throughout the State. The Manchester market is very lifeless. Stocks of yarns are again beginning to accumulate, as is evidenced by the fact that a buyer of yarn finds the spinner eager to sell and deliver at the shortest possible notice. One or two Yorkshire mills are running short time and others are prolonging their "wakes" a day at each end to keep down production. Continental reports are decidedly gloomy still, as is seen from our various correspondents. American trade is suffering more or less ; the steel strike, the high price of corn, and the consequent fall in railway stocks, are all adverse elements in the situation. There is no speculative wave to carry prices up, there is no enterprise, no enthusiasm. The only operators of importance for the moment are the people who are occupied with the July and August deals in New York, and their operations will no doubt be confined to that market. Liverpool is too extensive a market to attempt such things there. The only operation one or the other of these cliques is likely to attempt here would be the depressing of the position compared to new crops. It seems very probable that this move is contemplated by some individuals, for we hear of one firm which has sent their classer specially to New York to superintend the taking delivery of andshipping to Liverpool of a large line of cotton (people say 100 000 bags.) Prices for new crops are still too high. Anything over 4d. seems a good sale. As long as the present political uncertainty remains in Europe so long will business men be cautious and restrict their operations so long speculation will remain dormant, so long prices will advance not. Nothing but abnormally low prices might bring about a better state of things.—Double Options, Nov.-Dec.:—25 points ; Jan. Feb. 30 points ; Mar.-Apr. 34 points.

BOMBAY WOOLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

THE fourteenth annual Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office in Tamarind Lane, Fort, the Hon'ble Mr. William Greaves, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting :—

The directors have much pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss for the year ending the 30th June 1901. It will be seen from the account that after providing for the depreciation of machinery, plant, and buildings there is a profit including Rs. 1,854-15-8 brought forward from last year of Rs. 1,63,085-6-4 out of which the Directors recommend that a sum of Rs. 50,000 be placed to the credit of reserve fund and a dividend at the rate of 13⅓ per annum be paid to the shareholders and the Balance of Rs. 28,585-6-4 be carried forward to next year. The directors think it well to record that the excellent result of the past year's work must be attributed to the unusual demand for woollen cloths and blankets for the South African and China wars. In accordance with Section 95 and 97 of the Articles of Association Mr. Chatterbhaj Morarji, one of your directors retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election. An auditor for the current year will also have to be appointed by the shareholders.

The report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum was declared. One of the directors, Mr. Chatterbhaj Morarji, who retired by rotation was re-elected. Mr. K. M. Shroff was reappointed auditor and his remuneration was fixed at Rs. 150. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water, 11-27m., 11-34a. Low water, 4-42m 5-29a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Colaba Land and Mill Company, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
Khangaum Cotton Press Company, Meadow Street, 4 p.m.
Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Press Company, Meadow Street, 4-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-45 p.m.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Mahomed Coolan, a Mahomedan dyer, aged twenty-five years. On Sunday night last deceased was carrying a torch in a marriage procession which was proceeding along the Musjid Road. He was waving the torch about when his clothes suddenly caught fire and he was burnt all about the body. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died next day. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Nabee, a Mahomedan woman, was charged by Superintendent Barrett, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in that she caused the death of her child by exposing it. The child was found on the morning of the 21st July last, in a cactus hedge near the Dharavi Fort by Mrs. Crighton. The Police were informed and they had the child removed to the Bai Motibai Hospital for Women and Children, where it subsequently died. The Magistrate after recording the evidence committed the accused to the Sessions.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY HOLE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquiry yesterday at the Morgue, regarding the death of Makoobai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-two years. The deceased was the wife of a malee and lived with her husband at Matoonga. On Sunday afternoon she went to wash clothes at a quarry-hole. As she did not return in the evening her husband searched for her and found the clothes lying near the quarry hole. The police were informed and they dragged the quarry-hole and recovered the body next day. It was evident that deceased, while washing clothes, accidentally slipped in and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AN ASSAULT CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Cursondas Chabildas, the third Presidency Magistrate, one Mahewan Gani Cala stood charged with assaulting Ladjee Hasan. From the evidence it appeared that on the 20th July the complainant's wife Mancobai was missed from his house in the Goghari Street. The accused, who resided opposite to the complainant's residence, formed an undue intimacy with the complainant's wife in his absence. While a search was being made for her in the accused's house whither she had been traced, the accused assaulted the complainant. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months hard labour and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to further undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A BOMBAY CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—Several Catholic gentlemen assembled at the Mahratta High School, Girgaum, on Sunday last to start an association for Catholics in this city, Dr. L. J. Pinto, L. M., was unanimously voted to the chair and Mr. J. P. de Quadros was appointed Secretary to the meeting. Mr. L. de Souza, Pleader, then moved that a Catholic Association for Bombay be established. He was seconded by Mr. Ferreira, Solicitor, and the proposition was carried unanimously. Both gentlemen addressed the meeting in support of the motion and dwelt on the great need of an institution which would link the Catholics of Bombay together in the bonds of a common religion, without recognizing or fostering divisions of caste and sect, which lie at the bottom of their backwardness as a community and are the only causes which retard their progress. On the proposition of Mr. F. Rodrigues, B. A., seconded by Mr. Lawrence Saldanha, L. C. E., a set of rules was adopted for the Association. Other resolutions were then passed unanimously appointing a committee of influential and prominent Catholic citizens, and establishing a cricket club for the use of members of the Association. The Rev. I Misquitta, in proposing the circulation of a donation list, urged that the new society would do much good and useful work without being in opposition to existing Associations ; funds were needed to enable it to succeed and he appealed to the assembly to support the scheme with donations. Votes of thanks for the loan of the hall and to the Chairman for presiding closed the proceedings. Before the meeting dispersed the President announced that the Rev. I Misquitta and Mr. L. de Souza, B. A., L. L. B., had each promised a donation of Rs. 100.

A COMMISSION AGENT'S CLAIM.

At the High Court, Original Side, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling heard the suit brought by Gurmukhrai Ramshahimal and others, carrying on business in Bombay, against Mithelal Shivlal and others, who are merchants of Herdoli in the North-West Provinces. The plaintiff claimed the sum of Rs. 4,741-8-0 with interest and costs. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Kirkpatrick instructed by Messrs. Khunderao and Shripad, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Robertson and Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji, Dyabhoy and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that they were commission agents, carrying on business by their moonim Bhuramal Ganeshilal and had for some time past acted as agents of the defendants in Bombay, whither the defendants were in the habit of sending goods for sale and drawing hundees against those goods upon the plaintiffs. Upon the account of goods remitted to Bombay by the defendants for sale, there was due up to the 9th November 1899 the sum of Rs. 2099-9-6, as was admitted by the defendants by their letter of that date. Plaintiffs had also during the past year employed the defendants to purchase goods for them upcountry and sell them on plaintiffs' account upon the terms that defendants should draw hundees against the plaintiffs in Bombay for the estimated value of the goods so purchased, which hundees were duly honoured by the plaintiffs. Defendants had lately forwarded to plaintiffs' Bombay firm an account of the dealings showing a balance of Rs. 4,240-14-6 due by the defendants. Plaintiffs had supplied to the defendants 2,800 gunny bags to contain the grain purchased by the defendants, which gunny bags had not yet been returned by them. The value of the bags was Rs. 420. Plaintiffs prayed judgment for Rs. 4,741-8-0 with interest and costs.

The first three defendants, in their written statement, said the fourth was a minor and had no interest in their business and was not their partner. If the plaintiffs insisted on continuing this suit against him, they submitted that a guardian *ad litem* ought to be appointed. These defendants were always willing to pay to plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 206-9-6 referred to in the plaint, which they brought into court. They admitted their employment as agents for the plaintiffs, but said their Hardol firm was employed not by the plaintiffs' Bombay firm, but by the firm at Futtehpur, with which they had an account. Defendants said that they do not reside or carry on business in Bombay, and that none of the transactions referred to took place in Bombay, and they submitted this court had no jurisdiction to entertain a suit in respect of those dealings and transactions. These defendants admitted sending the account referred to in the plaint, but they sent it not to the Bombay firm, but to the plaintiffs' Futtehpur firm. Subsequent to the sending of the account, the dealings between the defendants and the plaintiffs' Futtehpur firm were continued for some time, and it would appear from the accounts that a sum of Rs. 3,022-3-0 was due to the plaintiffs' Futtehpur firm. The last mentioned account was made up with the plaintiffs' goomasta and agent Motiram Kanseeram in October 1899. Motiram made pressing demands for the balance ; and defendants, with the consent of the plaintiffs in Bombay, which they received by telegram, paid the money to him, namely Rs. 3,022-3-0, being the whole balance due to the plaintiffs. Defendants said that nothing was now due by them on their Futtehpur account with the plaintiffs ; they denied the receipt of 2,800 gunny bags from the plaintiffs. They had with them eleven bundles of old and torn gunny bags, which they asked Motiram to take away with him, but he did not do so. They were always willing to deliver them up to any body the plaintiffs might authorise to receive the same. Under these circumstances, defendants submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of evidence was proceeded with.

IT is reported that contributions towards the cost of the railway from Damascus to Mecca are being levied on all pilgrims to the holy shrines in Arabia.

THE price-list and illustrated catalogue of the THE AUSTRALIAN FODDER CO. gives some useful information as to the extension of its business. The Company has opened extensive steam-power mills in Calcutta for the production of Australian and "country" crushed food, the demand for which in the feeding of horses and cattle has so much increased of late. Salvitis, a specialty of a Melbourne company, is a remedy in many forms that horse-owners, cattle-rearers and others find useful. It has taken six first prizes at various Exhibitions, besides testimonials from every variety of farmer. The Australian Fodder Co. are its sole agents.

EXECUTION OF A WIFE MURDERER.

DEWJEE TAJOO, a Hindu, aged thirty-three years, who was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife Sewgundi, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, was hanged yesterday morning within the premises of His Majesty's Common Prison, at Umarcarry. The prisoner murdered his wife out of jealousy some time during the night of the 4th May last in their room in Gilder Street, by beating her on the skull with a large stone.

At a quarter past 7 o'clock yesterday he was pinioned and brought out of the cell into the jail yard. Mr. Mackenzie in the presence of Colonel K. S. Nariman, the jail doctor and Mr. B. S. Sow, the jailor, read out the death warrant to the prisoner. When asked if he had anything to say, the prisoner replied in the negative, but continued muttering prayers. He was then marched to the gallows, on which he was supported. The noose was adjusted and the final arrangements having been made, the Superintendent gave the signal and the lever was pulled. The usual drop was given and death was almost instantaneous. The black flag was at once hoisted and the few people who collected outside the jail walls dispersed.

In accordance with the new government resolution which directed that an inquest should be held on every convict, who dies within the jail, and as the execution was carried out within the walls of the prison, and not outside, as was formerly done, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry after the execution. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by judicial suffocation by hanging, the deceased having been executed in pursuance of the sentence of death passed upon him by the High Court.

PARTITION OF A KHOTI VILLAGE.

At the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar heard an appeal in the case of Shankar Mahadeo Katre, original defendant, against Yeshwant "alias" Bapu Balajee and others, some of them original plaintiffs and others original defendants. The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the appellant ; and Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar and Mr. N. V. Gokhale for certain of the respondents.

The plaintiffs sued to recover by partition their thirty Rees' share of the khoti village of Choravne, including the Khot Nisbut and Khasgi lands. The original suit was decided by the joint subordinate Judge of Sangameshwar at Devrukh, who ordered that the khoti of village Charaone be partitioned as detailed in his judgment. In appeal, the District Judge of Ratnaghiri confirmed the decree of the court of first instance, and rejected the appeal with costs. An appeal was thereupon filed in the High Court from the decision of the lower court. It was argued on behalf of the appellant that the lower court erred in allowing the partition in certain respects as it had done ; that it ought to have held the land to be inam of the appellant ; that the lower courts had erred, in decreeing partition of the lands bodily ; and that the rent ought to be apportioned and the lands allowed to remain with the appellant. It was submitted that the claim to partition the lands bodily was barred by limitation, that the lower appellate court had misconstrued the entry on the survey records, that the lands are not khasgi, but are held as occupancy tenant lands, etc.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, confirmed the decree of the lower appellate court with costs. One set of costs only allowed.

BENI-ISRAEL MUTUAL PROVIDENT FUND.

THE 14th annual meeting of the Beni-Israel Mutual Provident Fund was held in the House, Sett Arjon Visbram Mulbari, at Mandvi, on Saturday evening, Dr. E. M. Rajpurkor, L. M. and S., presided. Mr. Varulker read the secretary's report which stated that the accounts were audited and found correct by Messrs. Samuel Reuben and Benjamin Samoon. The report was unanimously adopted. The balance sheet showed Rs. 859-8-9, to the credit of the society. The chief objects of the Subha are the Mutual Provident Fund, Marriage Fund, and the fund for defraying funeral expenses of the poor people who die in the town of Bombay. In the list of the donors who subscribed to the last object the name of Subdar Major Sirdar Bahadur Samuel Isac Javleker is found. After the meeting the chairman in addressing urged that it was the duty, of every Beni-Israel to help the noble object of the society. After the usual votes of thanks the first part of the proceedings was closed. For the second part of the proceedings Mr. Bahamim Samoon Vasker, Engineer, was voted to the Chair. Mr. B. Samoon began his kirtan on the life of Samoon. Songs composed by Mr. B. Samoon for the occasion were sung by the Jewish Union Singing Club, Captain Ezekiel, Reuben Benjamin Samoon and Isaac Shalom, with harmonium and tubla accompaniment. The preaching with stories and anecdotes kept the audience very attentive and amused.

CURIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A WIFE.

ON A HUSBAND HUNT.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Danekooverbai, wife of Gangadas Nanabhoy was charged with the theft of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 7,000, the property of her husband, Mr. Shapoor Spencer appeared for the complainant, on whose behalf he said that the accused committed a theft of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 7,000, belonging to the complainant. In the month of April last when the complainant was out of Bombay, the wife took all the ornaments and rich dresses and made for Oojan. She was asked to return with the ornaments in her possession but she refused to do so and after much difficulty she was arrested at Oojan. Property valued at Rs. 4,000 was recovered from her, but the rest of it she had squandered. Mr. Spencer added that complainant was now ready to forgive his wife's fault. The defendant said she had a daughter for whom she went to Oojen on a husband-hunting expedition with the ornaments as dowry.

The Magistrate discharged the accused.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

IN the competition for the Club's Miniture Silver Medal for the first completed shoot up the range completed last Saturday, the following aggregates were made :—

	Rifle used.	Aggregate.
Major T M English B V R	L E	128
Corpl M Veevers B V R	M H	119 a
Sergt R W Pennington B V A	L M	107
Trooper H O Cantes B L H	M H C	103
Gunner P Hunter B V A	M H C	108 b
Vol J Palmer B B C I R V	M H	107
Clr-Sergt W Fry G I P R V	M H	101
Mr. Featherstone, Civilian	M H	99
Trooper E G Duxbury B L H	M H C	71

a Winner of medal open to all comers.
b Winner of Medal open to those who have joined the club this season.

Similar medals will be given for the next completed shoot up. An additional medal, if ten or more join the club from August 1st and take part in the weekly shoots, will be given for the best aggregate made by one of the ten.

Present winners H. C. 12 points.

CRICKET.

LIBERAL C. C. (MARINE LINES) vs. YOUNG HINDOO C. C.

The above match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday last, and resulted in a win for the Liberals by 19 runs after a keen contest. The Hindoos having won the toss elected to bat, and were all disposed of for 95 runs owing to the remarkably good bowling of Kaka and Umrigar ; Kaka capturing 6 wickets for 8 runs and Umrigar 3 for 18 ; none of the Hindoos entering into double figures. The Liberals in their turn compiled 54 runs, of which Vakil in his usual graceful style made 20 runs ; and Kaka and Wacha each 10 runs, respectively. For the Hindoos Dev and Patil bowled well, the former taking 4 wickets for 20 runs and the latter 5 for 30.

HERE is rather a good story, apropos of what has been said in "Truth" lately about income-tax extortion. It is designed to show that we are not worse off in this respect than the subjects of the German Emperor. The hall porter at a leading hotel in Berlin, who has to pay his income-tax like other citizens, was one day strolling down the Friedrich Strasse enjoying an uncommonly good cigar. Behind him came a Revenue Officer. The officer got a whiff of the cigar and his suspicions were aroused. He followed the scent for a few paces and his suspicions became stronger at each step. The result was that an investigation took place into that hall porter's income. It was found or guessed that his income from tips alone amounted to a thousand a year, and his assessment was put up accordingly. This certainly speaks well for the keenness of scent of the German Inland Revenue officials. At the same time, it is not alleged that in this case they scented an income which was not really being earned. In this respect I still think that Somerset House holds the field.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

Tuesday : The depression in the Gangetic plain is unchanged in position, but is filling up slowly. It has given light to heavy rain in the Gangetic plain and adjacent districts of Central India and of the Himalayas and sub-Himalayas. Light to heavy rain has fallen in Burma and light to moderate rain in Bengal. Akyab has received 8 inches ; Dehra Dun six ; Saugor five ; Bassein four; Narayanganj, Saugor Island, Roorkee, Ranikhet, Mussoorie and Jhansi two ; Nowgong, Satna, Manipuri, Lucknow, Darjeeling, Burdwan, Dhubri, Bogra, Jessore and Chittagong one. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the West Coast, in parts of the Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur, and showers in East Rajputana and Deccan. Karwar and Hoshangabad have received two inches ; Ranchi, Balasore, Sambalpur and Pachmarhi one. Winds at the head of the Bay are decreasing in strength. The depression in the Gangetic plain will probably continue to give rain over the same areas as during the past 24 hours, but rain in Bengal may decrease.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. & P. S. N. Co's. steamer Hoseinee, Captain T. Hughes, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, experienced strong to moderate S. W. wind rough confused sea, damp and hazy weather, wind light to moderate S. W., when nearing Bombay, hazy damp weather, no rain until coming up the harbour.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplanade		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	79	08	74	24	78	93	69	40
Tuesday, 13th August	00	12	00	21	00	13	00	07
Total	79	20	74	45	79	06	69	47
Total fall to Aug 13, 1900	57	76	57	91	57	91	56	06
Total fall to Aug. 13, 1899	24	63	28	54	33	45	30	11

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 8 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Tuesday, 13th August	0	18

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Labore	29·419	W	1	101·1	82·4	67	...	13·22	+2·23
Sirsa	29·440	SW	F	101·3	85·6	55	...	3·39	—4·6
Delhi	29·483	Calm.	1	94·2	81·5	81	...	13·73	—3·91
Agra	29·519	SW	5	98·5	77·9	97	0·05	9·73	—7·69
Cawnpore	29·509	NNE	11	92·3	78·6	89	0·11	14·07	—3·24
Allahabad	29·442	ENE	6	88·6	74·3	91	0·05	14·79	—7·44
Jhansi	29·541	WSW	13	79·6	74·1	88	1·36	30·19	—6·62
Jacobabad	29·347	SE	6	107·4	79·1	69	...	0·55	—1·31
Karachi	29·295	WSW	13	86·4	77·2	90	..	0·19	—1·42
Jaipur	29·502	SW	9	98·7	76·1	83	...	9·66	—3·28
Ajmere	29·565	W	12	92·9	76·1	82	...	8·60	—4·28
Deesa	29·585	SSW	15	90·1	77·6	82	...	5·26	—11·73
Ahmedabad	29·608	SW	2	90·2	77·1	81	0·02	14·11	—12·98
Bhuj	29·596	WSW	14	88·3	75·9	93	...	22·9	—7·79
Jamnagar	29·592	SSW	18	91·0	79·2	80	...	2·33	—11·91
Dwarka	29·54	SW	21	85·1	79·3	85	...	3·00	...
Rajkot	29·613	WSW	15	88·9	75·7	87	...	9·78	—9·86
Bhownagar	29·627	SW	8	92·1	75·8	78	...	12·61	—0·34
Veraval	29·6	WSW	11	82·2	76·3	88	...	1·79	—11·78
Neemuch	29·691	WSW	16	78·5	72·0	94	0·72	9·84	—8·09
Indore	29·655	SW	2	79·3	71·1	90	0·23	12·39	—6·63
Saugor	29·60	W	7	73·4	69·6	93	4·57	31·41	+2·11
Jubulpore	29·572	WSW	9	75·4	70·1	97	0·62	26·01	—11·17
Hoshangabad	29·648	S

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 15TH AUG.
FAREWELL
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE OF
MISS ADA MAVEN
Prior to her retirement from the
BOMBAY CHARGE.

PRICES, Rs. 3, 2 & 1.
PLAN AT SOUNDY'S

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
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SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
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VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
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PIANOFORTES.
MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.
NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.
ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
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For twelve or twenty-four months
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ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
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THE NATURAL and ONLY
GENUINE SPRUDEL SALT
Is used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver, when patients are unable to visit the Spa.
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SOUNDS INCREDIBLE, DOESN'T IT?
But our STOVE ENAMEL has such a charming effect.
If you want that CYCLE of yours to look like NEW, bring it here.
The result will astonish yourself and your friends.
The JOB we can't do is the Job impossible; and we have never found it yet. Best work is our speciality.
OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.
Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D. D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the Bicycle.
T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.
C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,
HEAD OFFICE: WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL, TELEPHONE No. 980.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CHRISTIE—August 4, at Dharmsala, James Thomas Christie, C.I.E, Punjab Police (retired).
STAINFORTH—August 3, at Malakand, Lieutenant P T Stainforth, 10th Bengal Lancers, aged 25 years.

KEMP'S LIST.
STERILIZERS
FOR STERILIZING MILK.
Notes the simplicity of the AYMAR STERILIZER'S directions.—Half an inch of hot-water is placed in the lower saucepan, cover with lid and allow to boil. Next remove lid and place the milk chamber in position. Steam is given off freely in from 10 to 12 minutes and the milk is sterilised.

	Rs. a.
1 pint enamelled iron	5 8 each.
2 pints " "	7 8 "

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c., BOMBAY.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	8
B Mandvi, Chaukis, Umerkhadi and Dongri	10	12	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsewady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	8	2	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	1	2	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	7	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	14	1	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	3	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total	44	30	114
Total plague deaths to date	97,055	81,266	
Same date last year	12	7	254

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending August 2nd were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	104	133
Karachi	5	5
Poona (including Cantonment), Districts	113	161
Surat	125	83
Thana	61	51
Poona (excluding City)	1	1
Satara	130	85
Sholapur	28	9
Kolaba	32	31
Ratnagiri	7	5
Belgaum	689	451
Dharwar	903	657
Bijapur	3	2
Kanara	6	7
Kolhapur	515	412
Cutch	24	19
Baroda territory	4	5
Total	2,649	1,948
Week ending July 26	2,402	1,739
Total to date	463,222	302,940

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar Karachi (excluding City) Hyderabad (Sind) Sukkarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Adeo, Daarampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur were free during the week.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th July 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	82,000	1,40,000	4,000	2,26,000
Or per mile of Railway	178	304	8	490
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	1,90,000	2,95,000	8,000	4,98,000
Total for 3 weeks	2,72,000	4,35,000	12,000	7,19,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	85,870	2,33,779	4,865	3,24,535
Per mile of Ry. do.	186	507	11	704
Total to corresponding date do.	2,72,161	7,85,138	9,095	10,66,454

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 98,505
Decrease to date ..... " 3,47,454

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—Aug. 12.

10 p.m.	80·4

TUESDAY—Aug. 13.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	82·4

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NOTICE.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1901.

MILITARY TRAINING OUT OF DATE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ranken, 46th Punjab Infantry, won the gold medal of the United Service Institution of India for 1901 with his essay on "The Practical Training of British and Native Troops in India with reference to the Lessons of the War in South Africa." The essay is reprinted in the journal of the institution, and is a remarkable document. The subject for 1902 is "The Training and Equipment of Cavalry and Mounted Infantry in India and their respective roles in War." Colonel Ranken's paper might wear that title as appropriately as it does the other, for although the bulk of his remarks have reference to infantry, he contends that much he has written applies to cavalry also. And there is very little of the Boer war in what he has said. But we are not beginning at the beginning. Since the commencement of the war in South Africa, the essayist complains that the press and the periodicals have been flooded with a sea of articles on the subject of our military efficiency and our military training. So far, however, from these articles tending to throw light on the weak points of our system, they have been so numerous as to render it difficult to separate the words of those who spoke with the authority of knowledge and experience from the utterances of those whose only qualifications were a hastily acquired and superficial smattering of military matters and a ready pen. Many points, however, he has to admit are open to controversy and will not be finally settled until an authoritative history of the war has been written. Then why, it may be asked, waste time by discoursing on the practical training of British and native troops in India with reference to the lessons of the war when those lessons still remain unlearnt? Is it possible to discriminate between what is of value and what is valueless until that authoritative history has been written—and published? Colonel Ranken does not profess that it is. We do not find that any exception was made in the case of the gallant 46th or its commandant and that they were sent to South Africa. So we may take it that the prize medallist has learnt all he knows of the war in South Africa from the sources he condemns. It is not wise to cry unfresh fish, and if military leaders toss aside the essay with the angry question: "Then why write?" they will act hastily. There are, as we have intimated, only a few chance references to the Boers—just enough to prevent the reader losing sight of the title. That is all. And had the essay only professed to confine itself to the practical training of troops in India with reference to their future requirements, it would have been impossible to find very much fault with it. That is of course if Indian troops are to be trained with a view to their employment in the manner foreshadowed by Mr. Chamberlain. But we imagine that "those who speak with the authority of knowledge and experience" will make mince-meat of it, taking into consideration the fact that the Chinese or the Transfrontier tribes against whom the native troops can only hope to march, are not Boers, are not armed with Boer weapons, and have tactics peculiarly their own.

Tactical problems which modern conditions may require to be solved are rigorously avoided, to be solved by generals in the field. But to enable troops to carry out the intentions of their commanders, he would have them trained to manœuvre with due regard to conditions he enumerates, conditions which existed in South Africa, but which may perchance never present themselves again. Why these conditions existed and why the Boers made such formidable enemies, we turn to Colonel Ranken for an explanation. There is a delightful chapter in his essay, headed "The combination of individuality." In it he refers to the prolonged resistance of the Boers. The enemy, he writes, was composed of farmers—hardy, excellent shots and raiders, but ignorant, unaccustomed to drill and discipline and unacquainted with military tactics, traditions and history. It may be a bold statement to make, observes Colonel Ranken, but it appears to him that "their very ignorance of such traditions and methods, their ability to make such a long resistance is due. Unhampered by traditions, they had to evolve their plans of action from their mother wit and they showed undoubted tactical skill in invariably forcing upon us the role of attackers." Nothing of the sort. There is no tactical skill in getting well behind a rock and aiming straight, but a lot of individuality. And Colonel Ranken need not marvel that the Boers neglected to make counter-attacks on occasions. They played for safety. His combination of individuality is a commodity they do not appreciate. The foreign mercenaries might go and make counter attacks if they liked, but there is nothing like a huge boulder between a marksman and the enemy from the Boer's point of view. The value of entrenching is one of the lessons the Boer war has taught our soldiers. But wars of the future will not be wars with the Boers. All we shall know of them will be guerilla warfare and to deal with that police not troops, are the more properly employed. The only lesson the native troops can learn from the war in South Africa is the necessity for a sharp look-out, the value of a big rock and the efficacy of good aim. Had these points been fully appreciated, it is conceivable that the little episodes of the Mahsud blockade would not have occurred.

The real value of Colonel Ranken's essay lies not in any reference to the War. It is when he leaves the war and comes to discuss the training of native troops that the true merit of the paper reveals itself. The writer confesses he finds it difficult to see how we are to train our personnel that each man shall work both intelligently as an individual, and at the same time in harmonious concert and combination with his fellow units. The present system of training teaches troops combination and disciplined control, but kills the individuality. In the native army, we are told, the great stumbling block to proficiency in drill and exercise lies in the constant changes which take place, in musketry especially, but also in drill, handling arms and the like. Although the changes, in themselves are, in most cases, improvements they are very unsettling. Instead of the correct word of command mechanically occurring to a native officer, or a non-commissioned officer, he is prone to think of the one he learnt last year, or the year before that, loses time, then his head, blurts out the wrong command or perhaps a combination of them, gets his company into a state of confusion, and spoils the battalion movement. To remedy this Colonel Ranken would not have the words of command changed more than once in ten years and would give men more training in the field and less on the parade ground. Smartness should be required from a regiment in its ceremonial drill, super-excellence deprecated, unless a regiment can show itself equally efficient in the field. And on the importance of efficiency in the field much stress is appropriately laid. It is only by field training that the individuality of the soldier can be developed. What Colonel Ranken urges, as the object of the training of the present day, is to ensure that the troops shall work, not merely as a machine, controlled by a master engineer, but as a machine, each component of which can work intelligently by itself and yet in unison with the other parts and in obedience also to the will of the chief engineer. In applied mechanics such a machine is impossible. And Colonel Ranken allows that it is difficult to see how such an ideal can ever be reached in its entirety. But it is to the troopt who most nearly achieve this height that victory in the future will fall.

READING FACILITIES FOR MERCHANT SAILORS.

MR. FRANK T. BULLEN, than whom sailors never had a better friend, in a letter to the "Spectator," pleads the cause of the sailor in the Merchant Service in the matter of facilities for reading. He says of the average ship's fo'c'sle:—"Darkness, dirt and general discomfort are the order of things there in a greater degree than it is with us, which is needless. For really in the ship's forecastle it is seldom possible to read at all, owing to the absence of light either by day or night, a very great hardship to men all their sea lives, and I am sure a needlessly inflicted one, since lamps and oil are among the cheapest of all necessaries. I have known men expose the ship to terrible risks from fire by sticking odd lengths of purloined candle on the edges of their bunks, so that they might have light by which to see to read while lying down in the only spot on board rightly their own . . . In the baser sort of tramp steamers very little reading at all is done by the crew—the conditions are too onerous altogether—and so the seamen in these vessels become practically unread, since very little reading is done by any seaman temporarily ashore. The excellent libraries in the Sailors' Homes are almost entirely neglected, and even seamen's reading-rooms connected with missions are mostly patronised by men who are not sailors at all." There will be few who have any intimate knowledge of the life led by the seamen of our sailing vessels and steam tramps who will not agree with the remarks made by Mr. Bullen. A correspondent in our columns recently depicted some of the hardships attending the calling of a sailor, but to our thinking there can be none more truly trying than that forming the subject of Mr. Bullen's letter. Sailors are notoriously fond of reading—it is a mistake to think that as a class they are illiterate, at least those of them who are not of foreign nationality—and it is one of the few recreations they have to help to while away the dull monotony of the long hours at sea. Under existing conditions the merchant sailor has few, if any, opportunities furnished him of improving his mind by the study of good healthy literature and this is one of those things to which people interested in seamen's missions and the welfare of the British sailor might with advantage bestow a little attention. Reading-rooms ashore are of little material use and are rarely resorted to by sailors who choose to spend the few hours they have away from their vessels in other pursuits than reading, which if less profitable at all events afford "Jack", who when ashore throws dull care to the winds, a little pleasure. Libraries would be better appreciated if found on board with facilities given for reading. Mr. Bullen's appeal is in the first instance to shipowners with whom the remedy in a great measure rests. Greater liberality in the matter of lamps and oil would soon pave the way for those ashore willing to help with gifts of books and in a short time we would see most vessels provided with sufficient literature of a light nature to form the nucleus of a library. It is in every way good that our sailors should be encouraged to cultivate and expand their minds, and any attempt made to furnish them with the means of doing so should be heartily supported. The reckless conduct of the majority of sailors when ashore is due in a great measure to the few opportunities they have, while at sea, of improving their minds, and if the various missions whose aim it is to infuse a healthier tone into the every day life of merchant Jack were to work on the lines suggested by Mr. Bullen, who perhaps, of all men is most qualified to make suggestions affecting their welfare, we should see a happier state of things prevailing at our sea port towns than is at present the case.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

THERE is some perturbation among the Fellows of the Allahabad University at the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction, supported by Sir Antony MacDonnell, to reduce the University course from four years to three. Changes have been made in the Matriculation examination, which the Lieutenant-Governor at an educational gathering last month stated would ensure that the youths going up for that examination would be better instructed, more mature and more intelligent than formerly. Thus it would be possible to reduce the University course to three years without any loss to the students. Apparently, however, many members of the Senate are not at all convinced of the good results that may be expected from the change. A correspondent of the Allahabad paper points out that the only difference between the old and the new Matriculation test is the addition of a vernacular language as a subject for study. He expresses his disbelief that the study of Urdu or Hindi will, in the smallest degree, increase the capacity of an Indian lad to assimilate the English education at the colleges. He urges that the results of the new examination should be seen before it is decided to cut a year out of the collegiate course. A little warmth has been introduced into the discussion on the subject, for our contemporary's correspondent suggested very plainly that the Lieutenant-Governor and the Director of Public Instruction determined to carry through their scheme, were with that object bringing it forward at an early meeting of the Senate when it would be difficult to secure a representative gathering. Any ground for such a statement has, however, been removed by the postponement of the meeting till November, Sir Antony MacDonnell's attention having been drawn to the fact that the date originally fixed would be inconvenient for the Vice-Chancellor and many Fellows of the Senate. The opponents of the proposed change will, therefore, have ample opportunity of putting forward their views when the subject comes up three months hence.

THE CROP REPORTS.

THE season and crop reports for the whole of India, excluding Bombay, covering the week ending the 3rd instant, are altogether favourable. Generally there had been ample rain, though in some parts a little more moisture was required for standing crops. This applied to parts of the Deccan, Central and Madura districts of Madras, the rice tracts of the North-West Provinces, Hissar, in the Punjab, and in some few districts in Burma, in the Central Provinces and in Central India. In Madras prices are stationary or slightly easier, except in the Circars, where they have slightly risen. In the North-West Provinces prices have a tendency to fall, in the Punjab they are fluctuating, and in the Central Provinces they are above the normal. The condition of standing crops is generally good, except in a few parts of Burma, and ploughing and sowing for later crops are well advanced. In the Punjab mice and locusts have done some damage in parts of Ferozepore and Moultan; rats and grasshoppers are reported to have inflicted damage in certain districts of the Central Provinces and from parts of three districts in the Berars, as well as from Baroda, similar mischief is reported. Agricultural cattle are generally in satisfactory condition, fodder being everywhere sufficient.

GERMAN MADE GUNS.

THE storm of indignation which arose throughout the United Kingdom and the Empire at large when it transpired that the War Office had been indenting upon Germany for field guns became considerably modified as time went on and it was found that the guns, while possessing the merit of costing about half as much as those turned out in English factories, were as good as any of the latter in the hands of our artillerymen. The expression, "made in Germany," as used in its ironical sense, certainly does not apply to these guns, which, according to a Reuter's telegram, published in our issue of to-day, have been put to a fair test, and have gained the hall-mark of approval of the military authorities. Lord Stanley's statement in the House of Commons, to the effect that fifteen of the eighteen batteries purchased in Germany recently were in the hands of our troops and none of the guns had broken down, probably refers to the test they have undergone in the present war, and is, all things considered, a fair mark of approbation. Good, however, as German-made guns may be, we hope that it is far from the thoughts of the War Office to re-arm our artillery with them, or to use them in anything like large numbers. We must get better guns ourselves.

KRITZINGER'S ACTIVITY.

THE Boer commandant Kritzinger, who with his commando has been giving our generals a good deal of trouble lately, indeed more than any other Boer leader in the field, has apparently about reached the end of his tether, and is, according to the latest advices published to-day, in full retreat after abandoning one hundred horses—always a sign with the Boers that they are in a bad way—with General Crabbe in hot pursuit. Kritzinger's capture, which seems not unlikely, would have a disheartening effect on the Boers in the region he has lately been haunting, as it is due to his activity and one or two minor successes that they have been encouraged to remain under arms.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, Commanding the Forces at Bombay, will arrive here by mail to-day (Wednesday) morning from Poona and alight at the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m.

THE Viceroy has directed that the offices of the Government of India shall close at Simla on Saturday, 2nd November, and re-open at Calcutta on Monday, the 4th idem.

THE Kohat-Peshawar Cart Road, via the Kohat Pass, has been completed and is open to wheeled traffic.

NEGOTIATIONS are in progress for the purchase of a site for the Contagious Disease Ward of the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, which is so urgently needed.

IN consequence of their misconduct the inhabitants of the village of Jalbi in the Peshawar district are to be charged for a year with the cost of maintaining an additional police force.

IN connection with the Commissariat fraud cases tried by Mr. Roonie, the special magistrate at Rawalpindi, it may be mentioned that 6 have come before the Chief Court, 5 on revision and 1 on appeal, and the magistrate's decision has been sustained in each case.

THE proposal that 50 donkey stallions should be purchased from Imperial revenues for maintenance by District Boards in the Punjab has been sanctioned by the Government of India who, however, have not yet intimated the market in which they wish the animals to be purchased.

HOW surely taxation is killing the importation into the Punjab of the *charas* drug from beyond the frontier is shown by the fact that the value of the *charas* imports in the past three years has fallen as follows:—1898-9 seven lakhs; 1899-1900 five lakhs; 1900-1 three and a half lakhs.

THE half-yearly examination for military officers, who have been selected for employment in the Political Department of the Government of India and who are temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioners, will be held in the hall of the Government College, Lahore, beginning on Monday, the 14th October next.

THE MAGAZINES.

THE CENTURY for August has some very suggestive figures in an article on "The Agricultural Regeneration of Russia" showing the enormous absorption of agricultural implements of American Manufacture by Russia. It gives some idea of the work that the Steel Trust must undertake if it is to assume the responsibility of the whole of the iron manufacture of the United States. Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer writes on "Mid Summer in New York," which begins on the Fourth of July, and means holidays for those who can afford to leave the city. But here we read of those who cling to the town, and what they can enjoy during the long warm days; the illustrations show us the occupations of the crowds that remain. A retrospective article on "The Paris Commune" takes the reader back thirty years. Professor Brooks has an interesting short illustrated paper on "Photographing by the Light of Venus." "Venice Gardens" by Lee Bacon gives a charming description of the known and also of the unsuspected gardens in Venice: the delightful illustrations are from the pencil of Henry McCarter, who deftly draws the old-world quaintness that lingers in the gardens of the Bride of the Sea. Few know half the pretty spots that lie hidden behind the convent walls or at the back of churches, and to have discovered and written of them is a good deed. An account of "What a Train-Despatcher Does"—the despatcher must mean, Signal-man—gives one an idea of the eight hours' breathless tension entailed by such responsible work. Mr. Brander Mathews writes on "English Spelling," suggesting the possibility, not so much of a revision, as of a more rapid evolution on the lines of simplification which he contends has been the tendency in English spelling since Shakspeare's time. Bishop Potter of New York records his "Impressions of India" gathered during his recent visit to this country. He lays special stress on the Eurasian question, and the religious element; the latter he describes as at once pathetic, sometimes tragic, and even repulsive.

ST. NICHOLAS for August is just fall to the margin of good things. An eighth section of "Careers of Danger and Daring" will delight the boys and girls that shiver over it as they read of the Wild-Beast Tamer's every day experiences. There are three short stories, three serial instalments, no end of pictures and verses, a paper on gold-washing and gold generally, a delightful "Nature and Science" article, besides the St. Nicholas League pages, and the Letters and Riddles that fill in the corners.

THE "STUDIO" for July has, besides many interesting subjects and pictures, an account of the New Series of "The Studio International Competitions" which are meant to offer encouragements to the designer, who is also a craftsman, though objects designed by one person and executed by another are eligible. Prize medals will be awarded in no less than twenty classes, and in all cases more than one object may be sent in. But it must be remembered that only light objects can be accepted. They must be delivered in London in October, on a day to be named in the next (August) number of the "STUDIO." The articles for which medals will be awarded will be exhibited at the Holland Fine Art Gallery, and the public and the Press will be invited to the Exhibition. This seems an opportunity for the Artists of India to make their skill and designing gifts known. Gold and silver jewellery, silver plate, brass and copper work, light furniture, carved wood, woven fabrics, embroidery, mosaic, and pottery painting are among the many things in which India could compete with success. The artist trophies from different lands are various in this month's issue. One is attracted at once by the sculpture of Feodorowna Reis, a young Russian, who six years ago knew nothing of the plastic art, but who has developed her talents remarkably. She studied in Moscow, her birth-place, and went later to Vienna where she worked under Professor Hellmer, a bust of whom gives an idea of the strength and vitality of her art. From Copenhagen come some pleasing pictures by contemporary artists. From Birmingham we have designs in ivory and gold, for brooches, pendants and decorations generally, all with a family resemblance and but little marked variety. A picture is given of the Ruskin Memorial Cross erected in the Churchyard at Coniston. The design is a slender cross of early Norman style covered with emblematical carving, in which Mr. Ruskin's chief works are admirably commemorated. Lovers of flowers, wild and tame, will enjoy the paper on plant studies drawn by Miss J. Foord. In "Home Arts and Industries" we get again into a groove of one sort of design, as if some artist made a hit, and all the others within reach followed blindly. It may be that the taste of the writer selects what most pleases himself, but he should vary his types. Le Treport as a sketching ground gets its due from Frank L. Emanuel. The pictures of Stanhope A. Forbes, A. R. A., afford scope for an interesting illustrated paper on the artist and his work. The "STUDIO" cannot be said to scamp its duty as an exponent of fine and applied art.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW has a well-reasoned article by the Editor "The Main Stream," wherein the present positions of the Government and the Opposition are considered. The writer clearly deems a stronger opposition desirable, even in the interests of the credit of the Government. Lieut.-Colonel Maude discusses "Mr. Brodrick's Lost Opportunities," and suggests considerable alteration in the present system of circulating our troops through the Empire, as well as reductions and increase in the various branches of the service. The Gustave Zede's attack during the French manœuvres gives rise to an interesting paper on "The Tactics of the Submarine," by A. Hilliard Atteridge. Earl Nelson writes on "The House of Lords," "Famine and its Causes in Italy," by Edward C. Strutt, gives a pitiful description of the condition to which the peasantry of the south have been reduced by the disease that in conjunction with the destructive olive-fly has attacked the olive plantations on which so many of the people depend for their livelihood. This and the drought which decreased the corn crop has deprived the most frugal people, perhaps, on earth, certainly in Europe, of the barest necessities of life. Mr. Strutt proves the truth of the German proverb that the social question is largely a hunger question. "A Jesuit Plea for Jesuits" by Father Gerard faces the current opinion the world has formed of that congregation, and combats it with facts and arguments. He says the notion formed of them is far from agreeable to them, "but another thing would be immensely worse—to be conscious that in the smallest degree we resembled the descriptions we read of ourselves." It seems to him and to his brethren a wonder that amiable persons of intelligence should believe, generation after generation, what to them appears so preposterous. An ingeniously reasoned paper on "Abilities of the Fair and the Dark" by Havelock Elles will not make the representatives of either complexion jealous for gifts seem almost evenly balanced, though in different classes of mental aptitude. Leslie Stephen relieves the somewhat serious trend of the Magazine by a pleasant article "In Praise of Walking," in which he vicariously praises many other good things. We have our share of art in "The Castle of Milan" and all its treasures by Mrs. Ady. R. Nisbet Bain contributes an enthusiastic paper, a Maurus Jokai. A writer holds a conversation with his other self in a fantastic dream, but does not say if he learned wisdom from its candour. "Tristram of Blent," is still on the rack.

THE CORNHILL celebrates its five-hundredth issue this month, and Austin Dobson has three cheery verses on its career for two-score years. There are four articles or stories in this August number by ladies. Mrs. F. H. Burnett's Serial "The Making of a Marchioness." "In a Mangrove Swamp" by Mrs. Woods, "Peking Revisited" by Mrs. Archibald Little and another, "Family Budget," which Lady Agnew has now raised to £10,000 a year. We have a seventh instalment of "A Londoner's Log Book." "Lucknow and Sir Colin Campbell" is the Rev. W. H. Fitchett's new addition to his account of the Mutiny. Frank Richardson has a fling at play writers and managers in "The Inspector of Private Nuisances," The Cup and the Lip" is an interesting account of mountaineering by Francis Connell. An article on "The French Press" is the only directly serious one in the list. An excellent paper is a notice of Smollett's Travels through France and Italy, Stanley J. Weyman winding up the contents with two more chapters of "Count Hannibal."

(Concluded on page 10.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PURSUIT OF KRITZINGER.

BOER LOSSES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Kritzinger is being driven North-West and has abandoned one hundred of his horses.

General Crabbe has engaged him for two hours and was in hot pursuit at sunset when last heard of.

AUG. 13.

Lord Kitchener reports, 39 Boers killed, 20 wounded, and 685 prisoners, including Wolmarans, the president of the first Volksraad, and 85 surrenders, besides 24,000 rounds of ammunition. This is the largest week's return up to the present.

CONSTABLE SHOT IN COLD BLOOD.

An official despatch states that an unarmed native constable, scouting at Steytlerville in Cape Colony, has been shot in cold blood by the Boers.

THE BATTERIES BOUGHT IN GERMANY.

Lord Stanley, replying to a question in the Commons, said that fifteen of the eighteen batteries purchased in Germany were in the hands of our troops and none of the guns had broken down.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

The Commons have read a second time the Royal Titles and Pacific Cable Bills.

THE COOPER'S HILL QUESTION.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question, said the report of the Visitors' Committee on Cooper's Hill was lengthy and its purport did not admit of being communicated to the Commons in a condensed form.

THE TIBET MISSION.

Lord Cranborne, in the Commons, said that Count Lamsdorff (Russian Foreign Minister) had informed Sir Nicholas O'Conor that the Tibetan Mission was not of a political or diplomatic significance.

THE AMERICAN CROPS.

The American crop report indicates a decrease of 705 million bushels of maize and a decrease of 45 million bushels of wheat, the result of the drought, as compared with the July estimates.

PRINCE HENRI OF ORLEANS.

LONDON, Aug 12.

Reuter regrets that through an oversight the news of the death of Prince Henry of Orleans at Saigon, from abscess of the liver operation, was not issued to the Bombay papers on the 10th instant.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

LONDON, Aug., 13.

The "Ophir" with the royal party has arrived at Durban.

ENGLISH HONOURS FOR COUNT WALDERSEE.

King Edward has received Count Waldersee at Homburg and conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Bath.

THE CEREMONIES AT CRONBERG.

The coffin of the late Empress Frederick was removed from Cronberg Church to the station last night by torch-light followed by a princely cortege.

THE STRIKE IN AMERICA.

The steel strike in America is a partial failure, the Unionists in large number of works having refused to join.

THE CAPE TO AUSTRALIA CABLE.

Sir Edward Sassoon in a letter to the "Times" urges the expropriation Clause for the Cape to Australia Cable and says that Mr. Chamberlain promised to push the Cocos to Ceylon branch in every way he could.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

The "Times" in a telegram from Shanghai says that Colonel Richardson has been recalled to India and that the Rajputs have been ordered to Hongkong.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

Lieutenant Milman, South Lancashire Regiment, and Second Lieutenant Kenny, Hampshire Regiment, have come out to join the Staff Corps, Bombay.

Colonel Townby, 2nd Suffolks, proceeds on short leave to Simla.

BOMBAY DEPARTURE, August 13.—Morgan, 2nd Lieutenant, Bengal, S. Lancashire Regiment from leave to Pachmarhi.

For, 2nd Lieutenant, Bengal, Royal Scotts Fusiliers on leave to Pachmarhi.

Bolton, Captain, Bombay, 13th Bombay Infantry, on leave to England.

CRICKET AT POONA.

GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY HINDOOS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, Aug. 13.

The annual cricket match, Poona Gymkhana vs. Bombay Hindoos, will be played here for two days. The following will represent the Poona Gymkhana:—Douglas, Wilkins, Sale, Wood, W. H. Sprott, F. L. Sprott, Milman, Drysdale, Young, Bignell, and Vernon-Harcourt.

WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY afternoon a very pretty wedding took place at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, when Miss Mary Rosina Moore was married to Major H. S. McGill, R. A. M. C. The bride, who looked charming, is the daughter of Mr. T. N. Moore, a well-known Bombay merchant, and much interest was taken in the wedding, a large number of guests being present to witness the ceremony. The altar was profusely decorated with flowers and the aisle was adorned with plants. The ceremony was conducted by the Ven. Archdeacon Scott, assisted by the Rev. H. Gundry, and the service was fully choral. Mr. Faulkner, the organist, played the March from Lohengrin before the ceremony and at the close performed Mendelssohn's Wedding March. A reception was subsequently held at the residence of Mr. Todd, at Malabar Hill. The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of a large number of presents.

INCINERATORS FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

Mr. B. R. Harrington left for Madras to-day to construct one of his patent incinerators there for the Municipality.

INDIAN TEA

One hundred rupees' prize has been offered by Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co. for the best essay on "How to bring Indian Tea to the Indian Market." The competition is not open to Europeans.

CHINA TROOPING.

The hired transport Rajah left Calcutta yesterday for Hongkong with stores and will return with troops.

BELGAUM NEWS AND NOTES.

THE past fortnight, writes our correspondent, has been totally devoid of exciting or interesting events, hence the delay in sending the usual budget of news.

We have had heavy and regular rain, and a particularly annoying sort of rain, as it generally contrives to come down with redoubled vigour about the hour when one wants to move out to take air or exercise after the work of the day. The result has been a good deal of grumbling, and the invention from time to time of new and strange words expressive of lively dissatisfaction with the elements. However, the rain is said to be 'seasonable,' so probably no one really grudges it to the hard-working and (for some years past) half starved cultivators of the soil.

Hunting has not been resumed; early in the season the pack was decimated by an epidemic, and in the hope of saving the remainder, they were sent for change of air to Hubli, but it is feared that not many will be spared to return.

The polo ground is still in process of improvement, and will, it is hoped, be green instead of brown, when play is resumed. The idea of sending a team to Poona for the tournament has had to be abandoned, so long an interval having elapsed before any practice was possible.

Football is played cheerfully and regularly notwithstanding the inclement weather. Rumours of impending cricket fixtures with teams from distant stations, are all that can so far be chronicled about the summer game.

Afternoon dances at the club have been inaugurated by our energetic committee and secretary. It was predicted that they would not 'catch on,' as men are conservative creatures, and shy about displaying their terpsichorean skill unless clad in correct and orthodox garments, but once again the wise have proved themselves foolish; for, as last Friday afternoon showed, they misappreciated the magnetic effect on the warm blood of youth, of charming music, and still more charming ladies. Now that they have been fairly started, there is no reason why these dances should not successfully continue.

Plague has increased somewhat throughout the district, but, so far, the town has happily been practically exempt, and as we have passed the period at which it was at its worst in the two preceding years, hopes are felt that it may be on the wane at last.

A sad and fatal accident occurred a few days ago, a soldier belonging to the British regiment losing his life by falling at night into a well in the fort. Considering the unprotected state in which wells are allowed to remain it is no cause for surprise that such accidents should occur.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending the 3rd instant there was rain in all the affected districts and Native States, except Phaltan and Mudhol. The fall was satisfactory throughout Gujarat and Kathiawar and in parts of all districts of the Deccan, but light elsewhere. Since the end of the week good falls have been reported from the greater part of Gujarat and Khandesh, seven talukas of Satara, three of Poona and Belgaum, two of Nasik and Sholapur and one of Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Dharwar. The prices of staple food-grains have risen in Broach, Poona and Satara, elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The number relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding Week.	Week under report.
Workers	256,398	230,132
Dependants	49,162	50,845
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	153,715	154,431

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in Kaira by 7,377, in Ahmedabad by 2,645, in the Panch Mahals by 1,912, in Nasik by 1,171, in Poona by 535 and in Broach by 213, while in other districts they have increased as follows:—Ahmednagar, 3,038; Belgaum, 2,435; Bijapur, 1,541; Satara, 943; Sholapur, 798; Khandesh, 414; Dharwar, 99. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have decreased in all districts except Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Nasik, the Panch Mahals and Bijapur, which shows increases of 2,03 873, 748, 453 and 318, respectively. One small work under civil agency for the employment of people near their homes was opened in Dharwar and three large works, one in Ahmednagar, one in Poona and one in Nasik, were closed during the week.

An additional allotment of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned for gratuitous village relief in Nasik.

The following Resolution of Government regarding land revenue collections has been issued:—"In continuation of previous orders, the Governor in Council is now pleased to direct that until the expiry of a year no measures shall be taken for the recovery of arrears from any "bona fide" agriculturist who, in the opinion of the Collector, has paid during the last two years such proportion of the revenue due from him as might reasonably have been expected, having regard to the character of the seasons. Any "bona fide" agriculturist whose land may have been forfeited and who on appeal to the Commissioner can show that he has satisfied the condition above stated, will be entitled to an order re-admitting him to the use and occupation of the land on the ordinary survey tenure. In all such case the balance of revenue due shall not be levied till the expiry of a year and then in two equal annual instalments. The fullest publicity should be given to this order and translations of the purport of it should be posted in every village chavdi with the least possible delay."

RELIEF RETURNS.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	...	2,953	2953
Bombay	301,106	153,830	457,036
Central Provinces	...	3,605	3,605
Total British Provinces	300,106	153,488	463594
Native States.			
Rajputana States	...	186	186
Central India States	4942	1136	6118
Hyderabad	6042	2811	8903
Baroda	22294	9974	32268
Bombay Native States	37817	4566	42383
Mysore	2639	..	2639
Total Native States	73,834	18,403	92297
Grand Total	374,000	181,891	5'6891

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	...	2927	2927	— 26
Bombay	29:036	150147	448303	— 8833
Central Provinces	...	4327	4327	+ 722
Total British Provinces	298035	157401	455457	— 8137
Native States.				
Rajputana States	...	183	183	— 3
Central India States	719	511	a1220	— 4898
Hyderabad	5406	2980	7768	— 113
Baroda	21459	9788	31297	— 1071
Bombay Native States	37749	4193	41942	— 2441
Mysore	b	..	b	— 2639
Total Native States	65373	17035	88408	— 9829
Grand Total	363429	174436	537865	— 18026

a Indore figures not received b Figures not reported.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

THE FINE ART SOCIETY.

THE OPERA SEASON.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

LONDON, JULY 26.

THE etchings of Mr. Dicksee and Mr. MacWhirter's few Scotch sketches make a cool and pleasant variety amongst the things that challenge the eye in the Bond-street shops. Mr. Dicksee's œuvre is mostly original, though his needle has worked to reproduce some of the pictures of his cousin, Frank Dicksee, and one very famous canvas of Millais—The Boyhood of Raleigh. This is, indeed, the chief attraction of the Middle Room, and the finest thing the artist has yet done. An etcher is rarely a cold transcriber; the personal note almost always sounds in the work, and gives it an emotional quality, which to some extent compensates for the loss of colour. Indeed, a good etching may be said to have colour. Here the feeling of Millais's picture is most sympathetically rendered. The subtly contrasting natures of the two children, the meditative little Raleigh, winsome, gentle, fragile, his imagination stirred, his mind all afire as he listens to the wonderous yarns which that bronzed mariner spins out to the delight of his little audience and the other child contemplative too, but in another way, without the touch of imagination, the head poised on the raised hands, the listening look as he also turns round and absorbes all the marvels of that story-telling seaman—Mr. Dicksee puts it all before us, he gets the very touch and texture of the painter translated as well as the feeling and the poetry. In his original subjects he is peculiarly happy in suggesting, but never exaggerating the affectionate interest of the dog and its owner. This is especially the case in Nos. 15 and 29—in the latter the superb Scotch deerhound seems almost to share the thoughts of his young mistress, who sits lost in reverie by the fireside, her face all aglow in the warm light. In "The Raiders," No. 16 and "The Enemy's Country," No. 37, he gives the stealth, the alertness, the strength of the great carnivora, and with dramatic surroundings and suggested incident turns a study into a picture.

Mr. MacWhirter's work is less stimulating. Of course he is nothing if he is not patriotic, and four canvases here illustrate four rivers of Scotland—the Tweed and the Yarrow we know, and he adds the Findhorn and the Garry. In the painting of banks and braes, rocks, stones, and running water he is quite at home, his foot is on his native heath, and his very technique, with its cleanness, and its very chalkiness lends itself to the subjects that attract him. It is not an interesting technique, and one likes it rather for its achievment than its method. Mr. MacWhirter loses no opportunity for painting the birch with the feathery delicacy of its twigs seen against a greyed sky full of light. He reverts to it again and again. No old Scotch pedagogue has devoted its sharply-defined twigs to the encouragement of learning with more sincerity. He has done for the "Lady of the Woods" what Birket Foster has done for the elms of Surrey, or old John Linnell for its oaks.

The defeat in the House of Lords, on Monday evening, of Lord Stanmore's motion for the appointment of a Royal Commission, similar in character and object to the Fine Arts Commission, of 1842, is regarded by artists, it is to be feared, as a cynical commentary upon the estimation in which the painter's art is held in this country. A correspondent who discussed the divergence of opinion between Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery with Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., yesterday, gathered, at the least, such obiter dicta as may serve to point a moral and adorn a tale. In our own comments upon the debate we condemned as scandalous a system which leaves the National Portrait Gallery in dependence upon the benefactions of rich and generous men, or of great and generous artists like Mr. Watts; and although Mr. Watts himself veils his artistic patriotism with native modesty, his expression of opinion is entirely in harmony with our own.

"If this had been a proposal to establish a new racecourse," he said, "there would have been a keen enough interest in it; but the nation cares only for sport and gambling, and the interest in national art is a thing which nobody troubles himself about. I don't suppose that Lord Salisbury cares an atom about art; he may give an opinion, and there the matter is dismissed. As to his statement with regard to the Commission of 1842, he is undoubtedly right in saying that it was kept alive by the interest and energy of the Prince Consort, and that after the Prince's death its work flickered out. But what then? Lord Salisbury's point, you say, is that the man cannot now be found to renew the work; well, I would suggest, in that case, that every artist of distinction should paint one picture and present it to the nation. For the rest, I don't know that I can suggest anything, except that it would be well if the Government did make some kind of appointment. In France the Government follows a system, but it is confined to historical pictures, which, being only costume pieces, have not the biographical value of portraits. It is this biographical idea which I have attempted to follow in the portraits which I have presented to the National Portrait Gallery; and in that connection I do not think anything could be better than Lord Rosebery's suggestion that the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery should have the power of applying to the Treasury for permission to entrust the painting of the portrait of a great contemporary to an equally great artist.

This expression of opinion led Mr. Watts into a vein of reminiscent regret. He is, because of the sprit of the times, perhaps, a little pessimistic, and he confesses that in matters artistic he does not exactly believe in anybody. In past days he cherished the hope that Sir Frederick Leighton would be created a peer with the object of fulfilling some such national function in relation to sculpture, painting, and architecture as that which was suggested in Monday evening's debate in the House of Lords. Having little faith in Committees, for the reason that each man has a different opinion, Mr. Watts believes that Lord Leighton would have been an ideal man for serving the nation in the electric sense in matters of art; a man, indeed, whose judgment all could have trusted, and whose high character would have inspired in all other respect the entire confidence of the country.

The sum total of Mr. Watts's reflections is that the present generation is not likely to see such a Commission on Art as Lord Stanmore suggested brought into existence. "I don't think you will get enough people to care about it one way or the other," he declared. Mr. Gladstone might have taken it up, and the late Lord Wantage would have taken a warm interest in it; but for the moment I can think only of Lord Aldenham and Lord Brownlow as likely to be the men for such a movement; both take an interest in art, and are quite capable of forming dispassionate opinions. But in these things we have no patriotism left, and I fear I can offer no pratical suggestions if there is no readiness to make a national effort to identify art with the glory and power of the nation."

Mr. J. Spencer Curwen, who, it is well known, is one of the leaders of the Tonic Solfa movement in England, has just published an interesting little volume giving the results of the visits of himself as an expert to Normal Schools in various parts of Germany as well as in Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, Scandinavia, and America during the last ten years. Almost every page of this book is of interest and value, not only as affording hints for improvement in the teaching of music in our own Board schools; but also as dispelling many a fallacy. The "German myth," so readily accepted in England, that in Germany every child can sing at sight, that the German congregations sing in parts, and so forth, is shattered at a blow. German children, indeed, sing only by ear until they are ten or twelve years of age, and even then only one to two hours a week are devoted to music. The teacher, instead of singing with his pupils, as in England, as a rule uses the violin; and as Mr. Curwen says, "not one in ten of the teachers I heard played in perfect tune." In France many interesting things were noted. Girls, for example, stay longer at normal schools than in England, and about two hours a week are devoted to music. Not only is singing taught in France but also the pianoforte, four and five pianos being at work at once with two players at each; the results proving that under a proper teacher this "ensemble practice does not destroy delicacy of expression." In Italy, Signor Roberti, superintendent of music in the Elementary Schools of Turin, candidly confessed that if Mr. Curwen's expectations of Italian popular music were great, they would be disappointed. In Brussels the author had some practical information from M. Lagye, who does duty as music teacher in eighteen schools, each school for the music lesson being divided into three classes, and each class receiving three lessons a week of three quarters of an hour each. In Copenhagen there are 27 music teachers only for the 37,000 children in the public schools, the teachers being paid 1s. 8d. an hour for a week of 38 hours. The use of the violin in teaching is universal. These, however, and other practical details may best be learnt from the valuable little book itself.

The opera season which will close on Monday has not, of course, been anything like so brilliant as some of its predecessors, partly owing to the Court mourning, partly for reasons which may, perhaps, be more profitably discussed later on. However, during a little over eleven weeks sixty-seven representations will have been given of (besides the mad scene from "Lucia") twenty operas—that is to say, two by Englishmen, four by Frenchmen, six by Italians, and eight by Germans. Two operas were new to London, and four more were freshly mounted; while owing to the reconstructed stage, almost every opera had to pass more or less through the hands of the scene-painter and costumier. The result is highly creditable to the officials, especially considering that everything on the stage was new, and that, owing to troubles into which it is now not necessary to enter, an entirely fresh staff of stage workmen had to be engaged on the very eve of the season. There was no doubt plenty of ground for criticism; but Mr. Neilson and his associates have on the whole done well. The repertory of the season, including the works announced down to Monday next, is as follows, the figures, of course, indicating the number of representations of each opera:—

Faust	8	Much Ado	2
Lohengrin	6	Roi d'Ys	2
Othello	6	Cavalleria	2
Romeo	5	Meistersinger	2
Tristan	5	Hansel	2
Carmen	5	Messaline	2
Aida	4	Don Giovanni	2
Tannhäuser	4	Huguenots	2
La Boheme	4	Siegfried	2
Lucia (Mad Scene)	4	Tosca	1
Rigoletto	3		

No doubt this year the figures were affected even more than ever by the vagaries of artists and the wishes of debutants. Still even some of the great vocalists this season were satisfied with a more than usually restricted repertory. Calve, Melba, and Tamagno had each three parts; while Mdlle. Breval had only one. Among the old favourites who have appeared were Mesdames Ternina, Eames, Gadski, Adams, Scheff, Olitzka, and Brema, MM. Van Dyck, Saleza, Salignac, Plancon, Scotti, and Van Rooy. Several young Englishmen were also engaged for the smaller parts, a policy which seems to have proved successful.

Before the season opened, however, the necessity for new artists and new works was duly recognised, and the opportunity was taken of trying a series of experiments. Europe was scoured in the search for fresh singers, while also from time to time the directors held private "auditions" of vocalists ambitious to make the fortunes of the syndicate and of themselves. Among those who thus appeared for the first time here were Mdlle. Paquot and Frau Claus, together with a large number of new tenors such as MM. Anselmi, de Marchi, Forchhammer, Knote, Jerome, Valero, Coates, Mercier, and some others. Most were painstaking artists, and some were really good, but it cannot be said that among them was a single star. Indeed, the "star" tenor is the rarest and most costly of all singing birds. During the past half century the names—Mario, Guglini, Tamberlik, Campanini, Gayarre, de Reszke, and perhaps one or two others—would not exhaust the fingers of the hands.

It is much the same with new operas. The directors, perhaps, might have made a wiser choice of novelties, but they could scarcely have secured a masterpiece, for the simple reason that there does not seem to be one available, although mediocrity is plentiful enough. Nor, it must be confessed, do the public encourage the management in this respect, and the announcement of a novelty seems inevitably to result in a half-empty house. Opera-goers appear, indeed, to be firm believers in the old pessimistic doctrine, "That which is new is not great, and that which is great is not new." Wagner is still the most popular of opera composers, and, as we announced some time ago, two or three special cycles of his "Der Ring des Nibelungen" have already been arranged to open the Coronation season on April 28 next year, under the baton of Herr Lohse, who has been engaged for two years more.

Sir Henry Irving's season at the Lyceum ended on Saturday night, when he played "Coriolanus," with which he had opened on his return to London. To an enthusiastic house, whose farewell cheers called and recalled him many times, he made a short speech. In this speech he referred to the forthcoming visit to the theatre of Mr. Gillette and his American company in Dr. Conan Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes," and he suggested that the many revivals which have made up the programme of the Lyceum during the latter part of the present season entitle it to represent to some extent the fulfilment (of which we hear very much and see very little) of "that ideal which is called the Repertory Theatre. But the interesting announcement which the speech contained was that on his return next April Sir Henry proposes to revive Wills' play on "Faust." That such a policy will be successful one can scarcely doubt. The popularity of Sir Henry Irving's Mephistopheles, and of the melodrama of which it is the central figure, are undisputed. The regret which the programme suggests is not inspired by any anticipation of its failure. But this announcement means that Sir Henry will give us no new Shakespearean production next year, and his "Richard II.," with many other, possible but untried impersonations of the poet's great figures, recedes still further into the uncertainties of the future.

Mr. Arthur Collins informs us that the cast of the new play, "Ben Hur," which he will produce next Easter at Drury Lane in association with the well-known American managers, Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger, is already complete. The hero will be played by Mr. Robert Taber and the hero's mother—saide to be a sympathetic part—by Miss Kate Rorke. Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger, who are virtually unknown as yet over here, have theatres in Chicago, St Louis, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York. Under their management the Drury Lane "pantomime of last year" "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," will be produce next November at the Broadway Theatre in New York. In this Miss Mabel Gilman, who proved so successful in London at the Shaftesbury Theatre in "The Casino Girl," will appear.

Another house which closes its doors this evenig is the Haymarket, where Captain Marshall's "The Second in Command" has had a remarkable success. Performances of this popular comedy, however, are only suspended for a while, it being the intention of Messrs. Harrison and Maude to resume them on the re-opening of the theatre in the autumn. In the meantime Mr. Cyril Maude, Miss Winifred Emery, and the other members of the company will appear in it in most of the large provincial towns. During the recess at the Haymarket an extensive scheme of redecoration is to be carried out. At the Duke of York's also the season will be brought to a conclusion to-night, when a souvenir, described as an "Edna May Souvenir"—presumably a portrait or a portfolio of portraits of that lady—will be presented to every member of the audience. Miss May will not be absent from London very long, as it is intended that she shall appear at the new Apollo Theatre in a musical comedy next September.

THE LATE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

YESTERDAY evening, under instructions from the Bombay Head-quarters, sixty minute guns, corresponding to the age of the late Empress Frederick of Germany, were fired from the saluting battery. The salute began at 5-29 p.m. and the firing was continued till sunset, 6-28 p.m. The ships of the Royal Navy in Bombay did not fire the salute owing to being in the dock, but the flags on the ships, as well as those flying on the premises of the foreign Consulates in Bombay and on other public buildings, were half-masted.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of this authority was held yesterday evening at the offices, Albert Buildings, Mr. S. Rebsch presiding. There were also present the Hon. Sir Balchandra Krishna, Colonel Sinclair, Messrs. E. Gray, Sasson J. David, F. Macrae, J. Willcocks, D. G. Wacha, F. C. Rimington, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Viegas, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, and Mr. G. O. W. Dunn (who has been appointed to act for Mr. S. Rebsch, who proceeds on leave.)

MARINE LINES ESTATES.

The Board considered the following report of the Land Committee regarding the Marine Lines Estate. "We have considered a letter from Messrs. Marsland Price and Company, Lessees of building sites Nos. 1 and 8 on the Marine Lines Estate enquiring if the Board have any objection to their transferring their right in site No. 1 to Mr. Hormusjee Sorabje Battliwalla, the deposit of Rs. 500 paid by them being held by the Board in Mr. Hormusjee's name. We are of opinion that the application for an assignment in this case should not be entertained till the lease for the site has been signed by the original applicant."

The report was adopted.

AN EXTENSION OF TIME.

The Land Committee also reported: "We have considered a letter from Messrs. Bennett, Coleman & Co., the Lessees of the plot north of the municipal office, asking, with reference to the draft agreement, that the free building time may count from the date of vacant possession of the ground being given, and that the words at the concluding portion of clause 15, which read "and may be given or revoked on any terms as to rent or otherwise the Board may see fit to impose," may be omitted. We are of opinion that in consideration of the difficulty and delay that has occurred in ejecting the tenants of the Tivoli Theatre building which stands on the plot and the removal of the building itself the request for extension of free time may be allowed and that the other request may also be complied with."

The report was adopted,

THE AGRIPADA CHAWLS.

The Board had the following report from the Land Committee re the rent of chawls in the Agripada Estate for consideration:—"We have considered an offer from Mr. Annaji Krishnaji to rent a whole chawl at Agripada for Rs. 130 a month, or as an alternative to undertake to procure tenants for 2 chawls at the Board's rates of rent, to keep the place clean, and to be responsible for the rents, on condition that he is allowed a salary of Rs. 20 a month and one room free of rent. We are of opinion that the alternative offer may be accepted, and we have instructed the Engineer to arrange accordingly.

The report was adopted.

ROADS AND PASSAGES AT FIRST NAGPADA.

The Board considered a letter from the Engineer, submitting for approval and sanction a plan and two estimates amounting to Rs. 31,374 and Rs. 15,165 for the construction of roads and passages in the 1st Nagpada area.

The Board sanctioned the scheme for Rs. 30,372, while the sanction for the estimate for works connected with passages in respect of the same scheme was confined to Rs. 7,302 only. The passages were to be the metalled and not paved.

LEASES OF LANDS.

The letter from the Government agreeing to the alteration in the condition now prescribed in the Board's leases to the effect that lessees shall surrender their buildings without compensation, on the expiry of their leases, was considered.

In connection with this the following resolution was passed:—That retrospective effect be given to the concession granted; that the solicitors be asked to undertake the necessary alterations in the building conditions of leases; that the Municipal Corporation be asked to sanction a concession similar to that made by Government, and the letter be recorded.

THE DISPENSARY PLOT.

Mr. P. Jehangeer, through his Architect, Mr. Chambers, applied for the lease of the Dispensary Plot.

On the motion of the chairman it was resolved that 1,042 square yards would be granted if the applicant were ready to pay Rs. 30 per square yard, the applicant being allowed a free period of eighteen months commencing from the 15th October.

THE ACTING CHAIRMAN.

The Board recorded the Government Resolution No. 4431, dated the 3rd August, 1901, in the General Department, sanctioning the appointment of Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M. Inst., C. E., to act as chairman during the three months' absence on leave of Mr. S. Rebsch.

CONSTRUCTION OF CHAWLS AT NAGPADA.

The following report of the Improvements Committee regarding the construction of chawls within the Nagpada area through the agency of private capitalists was adopted.

We have had under our consideration the construction of chawls for the poorer and working classes within the Nagpada area for which the Board, in Trustees' Resolution No. 55 dated 5th June 1893, sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 1,91,732, inclusive of the cost of land. We have revised the location of the buildings on the site allotted, so that the ground floor rooms shall have a road frontage suitable for shops, and find that we can now place 210 instead of 245 rooms, as originally proposed, on the site. The cost of the buildings, if undertaken by the Board, will be Rs. 1,54,980, as against Rs. 1,35, 732, for block containing 245 rooms.

We have delayed dealing with this matter in the hope that the experience gained with the chawls at Agripada might afford us some indication as to the persons likely to occupy the Board's chawls, the rents they are willing to pay and other financial details. For causes which need not here be referred to, the details are not available because the chawls have not yet been occupied. We have given our best consideration to the question whether the Board should themselves construct these buildings or whether an attempt should be made to induce capitalists to build in exact accordance with the Board's requirements for rooms to be occupied by the poorer classes. From the forecast already given it appears that if the rents in the chawls built by the Board were let at a monthly rate of Rs. 3, the result would be a loss of 2 per cent. per annum on the investment. We consider it doubtful whether the poorer and working classes, for whom these buildings are intended, will be able to pay as high a rent as Rs. 3 a room per mensem, and indeed the Board have sanctioned the following rates for the Agripada chawls:—For ground floor rooms Rs. 2-4-0, for first floor rooms Rs. 2-8-0; for second floor Rs. 2-12-0; at the sanctioned rates it is probable that the Board will suffer a loss of more than 2 per cent. on the outlay. It seems to us very desirable that an attempt should be made to put the provision of houses for the poorer and working classes on a sound financial basis if possible, and that as little as possible of the Board's capital should be sunk in such expenditure. It is also to be remembered that if the Board construct the buildings themselves they will also be saddled with the subsequent management of them, and we are not convinced that such an agency is the best for the purpose. If, on the other hand, capitalists can be found to undertake the construction of this class of buildings, they will be in a much better position than ourselves to secure tenants for the rooms provided and they may also possibly be able to build more cheaply than we can, so that they may be able to finance such properties with little or no loss. Such an end is in every way to be desired, because as soon as the housing of the poorer classes is placed on a commercial basis, the Board will be relieved of the necessity of incurring unremunerative expenditure for the purpose. We therefore recommend that an attempt should be made to obtain capitalists to provide the chawls within the Nagpada area. We would suggest that tenders be invited for the freehold occupancy of 5505 square yards of land in the 1st Nagpada area, with a frontage of 343 feet on the new 50 feet road about to be constructed by the Board, the occupancy to be subject to the condition that the tenderer shall, within 18 months of the acceptance of his offer construct ready for occupation the buildings shown on the plan, in accordance with the plans, specifications and dispositions approved by the Board. The tenderer should bind himself to let half the number of rooms provided at rates not exceeding Rs. 2-4-0 for ground floor rooms, Rs. 2-8-0 for the first floor, and Rs. 2-12-0 for the 2nd floor and be given the liberty to utilise the others to the best advantage, if desired by the tenderer the Board should be prepare to sanction approved modifications in the arrangements of the ground floor rooms on the road frontage so that he may make these rooms suitable for business purposes. The Board should reserve the right of nominating tenants for the rooms which are to be reserved for letting at specially low rates. Tenderers should be at liberty to state the terms and conditions on which they would be willing to build, subject to the stipulations laid down above. We recommend there proposals as an experiment, which may be continued or modified as may be found necessary from experience.

THE bankruptcy statistics in Germany during the past few years seem to indicate that the present commercial depression is merely the accentuation of a movement that has been in progress for some time. The figures for last year are not yet complete, the latest available covering 1898 and 1899. In the first year the bankruptcies numbered 6,737, and in the second 7,057, an increase of nearly four per cent. The aggregate liabilities rose from £9,700,000 in 1898 to £10,603,000 in 1899. The net assets sufficed to pay an average dividend of 5s. 10d. in the pound in 1898, and of only 5s. in the following year. The period in question, therefore, shows that the bankruptcies increased in number, in aggregate importance, and in average seriousness.

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE FARMERS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The Revenue Code Amendment Bill, a matter of vital importance, is now a general topic of the day and is being widely discussed. It is indeed a matter of deep regret to learn how the "sankar" and the "khot" drive the poor farmer to utter wreck and ruin and grew fat upon the exorbitant interest they charge the common people. Their helplessness, aggravated by ignorance, should therefore be one concern. The following extract from the "Dayanodaya" of 8th instant explains the fact:—

In connection with the discussion now taking place in regard to the Revenue Code Amendment Bill, it has been wisely suggested that a commission should be appointed to discover the causes of the indebtedness of the people. There are those who regard the high assessment of the land by the Government as the real cause. There are others who claim that the real cause is the extravagant habits of the people in borrowing money for marriage and other festive occasions. The "Sankar" in either case takes advantage of the farmer's necessity or extravagance, and by extortionate interest completes his ruin and gains possession of his land.

Whether the Government assessment is high, of necessity depends on the producing power of the particular land assessed. The regulation of the assessment to meet the power of the people to pay, is the duty of Government to its subjects, and can be brought about in time, for the Government is sympathetic in its intent. If the cause of the indebtedness lies in high assessment, that cause can be removed.

When we came to the other cause, that of the habits of the people themselves, for the present, one feels almost hopeless. The reckless going into debt for marriage purposes, probably overtops all other causes for the indebtedness of the people. The writer remembers talking with a poor man, who did not possess anything more than a blanket. His house and lands had come into the possession of the "Khot" of the village. Yet he was in the process of borrowing 80 rupees for the marriage ceremony of his son. His security was his own person. He gave a bond to serve his "Khot" for 20 years, receiving in return a blanket and a certain amount of rice each year. When the writer remonstrated with the man for such foolish extravagance, the man replied that it was a necessity. If he did not make this expense he would lose his standing in his caste. In the village where this man lived, there was not a single field that belonged to the villagers. Every field and every house had been swallowed up by the 'Khot,' and that not because the rich rice lands were not able to pay the assessment, for they were able, and the "Khot" thrives on those very fields, but because of the foolish habit of wild marriage expenses which a foolish public opinion made the ignorant man feel to be a necessity. Where "Khots" thrive well on the land notwithstanding the assessment, the people themselves would find no difficulty in living, if they did not fall a prey to the money lender, from extravagant habits.

It is when we are considering the possibility of improving the condition of the people, that this habit comes forward as a very discouraging feature. Education is so very backward amongst them, that the idea of reform finds no entrance into their aim in life. While helping to introduce education amongst them, probably all that can be done to deliver them from their low condition is to try and shield them from the consequences of their own folly. They will in any case get into debt, and the "Sankar" will take advantage of their borrowing habits and ignorance. Perhaps the Sankar can be restrained, perhaps Agricultural Banks can help, perhaps a different land tenure can save the people from ruin, but the problem is most difficult, and can never be satisfactorily solved until the habits of the people change.

In the present condition of things the "Sankar" seems both an evil and a necessity. He is always willing to lend to a people always willing to borrow. Without his aid fields might not be sown, for who cares to risk his money in lending on small security, except the "Sankar" who knows how to squeeze out his interest from year to year, until he grows fat upon it, and does not care for the principal. Agricultural banks seem to be a way of solving this problem, but with the habits of the people as they are, they can only supply a partial solution.

The condition of the common people should be very much taken to our hearts. Their helplessness, aggravated by ignorance, should be our concern. A change for the better can at any rate be begun, if on every side the attempt is made to elevate them in knowledge and character.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Land Revenue Bill and the ultimate aims of the Government in contemplating it are misunderstood by the ryots, and hence a good deal of vague anxiety prevails in the minds of the agriculturists. As a Jemindar, I have noticed that in no part of the world is so little of intellect, labour, and money capital invested in agricultural operations as in India. Agricultural operations in India are mostly carried on by people who do not know how to read and write, and who are grossly ignorant of some of the elementary principles of farming and breeding. Intellectual capital invested by the Indian ryots is of the most primitive kind, and Government has hitherto taken no substantial pains to improve the status of intellectual capital invested, which is at the bottom of all agricultural adversity. Labour capital invested in agricultural operations is getting scanty, and a man possessing 50 acres of land manages to show something in the form of cultivation by engaging perhaps a dozen starving men and a couple of pairs of lean oxen, on the meagre performance of which Government would have advanced Takavi. Manuring the

tion will pre-suppose diminished expenses in supporting certain establishments, and the amelioration of means immediately concerned in cultivation. Proper execution of a badly framed law is better than the bad execution of a good law. The evil rests oftener with the small officials than with the law as Government has found out by the Gujerat Agricultural Inquiry. The good aims of the Government should not be allowed to be misrepresented to the ryots for whom Government already has done so much.—Yours, &c.,

U. L. DESAI., M.D.B.S., VICTORIA.

Valod, Aug. 12.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While trying to foreshadow some of the evil consequences likely to follow on the passing of the Land Revenue Amendment Bill, I said at the Town Hall meeting on the 27th ultimo: "The collectors will in most cases have to depend upon the information supplied by their subordinates, who, as has been abundantly brought to public notice, might try in their over-zeal to make as many forfeitures as they could in the first year of the operation of the new Act, and thus there is every likelihood of grave injustice being done to many an innocent occupant." The letter you published last Thursday from a land holder of Murbad, in the Thana district, shows that my fears are going to be realized even before the passing of the Act. It would appear that the executive officers of Government, if not Government themselves, wish to bring as many of the alienated holdings under the proposed nontransferable tenure as they possibly can, for it is otherwise difficult to understand how a Mamlatdar can in a single day declare occupancies worth thousands of rupees as forfeited to Government. Section 150 of the present Land Revenue Code no doubt mentions "forfeiture of the occupancy or alienated holding in respect of which the arrears is due under section 153," as one of the processes of recovering arrears of land Revenue. But Rule 88 under section 214 clearly lays down that, "whenever it shall appear to the Collector that an arrear of land revenue can not be readily recovered by any of the means provided in chapter XI of the Land Revenue Code other than the forfeiture of the holding in respect of which the arrears is due, he shall declare such holding to be forfeited to Government. But care should be taken that such declaration is not made except in cases of necessity. Under special circumstances the forfeiture of holdings under this rule may be postponed by the Collector for one or more years." Rule 63 again under the same section provides that, "it shall be in the discretion of the Collector to restore any forfeited occupancy at any time on payment of the arrears in respect of which the forfeiture was incurred, together with all costs and charges lawfully due by the defaulter, or on security being given to his satisfaction for the payment of the said arrears, costs and charges within a reasonable period." When these rules are considered, the reason why the Bhiwandi mamlatdar returned the two hundred rupees sent by the Murbad landholder in payment of only one year's arrears is unintelligible. The last Resolution of Government in this connection will enable your correspondent and others who may have been similarly treated to get back their lands. But the subject is one which requires a thorough investigation, and opportunity will be taken, it is to be hoped, at the next Council meeting to have as much light thrown on it as Government may deem proper. To an ordinary mind the benevolent intentions of both the Government and Legislature are too obvious to admit of any misapprehension, but instances like the one your Murbad correspondent gives show that it exists elsewhere, and nothing that Government can do will be more benevolent in its scope than to find effectual means to correct it.—Yours, &c.,

Kandewadi, August, 13. R. L. GHARAT.

THE MAGAZINES.

(Concluded from page 4.)

THE EMPIRE REVIEW preserves its character admirably. The subjects and signatories of the papers for this month are from all parts of the Empire. The first article is by the Canadian Minister of Justice the Hon. David Mills, K. C., on The Unity of the British Empire; its Helps and Hindrances," other papers will follow. C. de Thierry writes on "The Origin of Dutch Hostility in South Africa." Belfast is taken in "Trading Centres of the Empire" by Joseph R. Fisher as heading the linen-trade and latterly as holding a prominent position in shipbuilding. "Colonial Reminiscences" by that excellent *raconteur* Sir Hubert Jerninghar, gives some idea of what may happen socially in the Mauritius to raise a laugh. Mr. J. D. Rees has a paper on "Current Events in India." Diplomatist reviews the two years that the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry has held office. "A Holiday Trip in Rhodesia," gives some idea of the vastness of Mr. Rhodes's undertakings to make the wilderness blossom, and reading it one realises the difficulties that attend the enthusiastic farmer in these new tracts. Captain John Adam, J. Waller, and Charles Lyor, write a series of articles on "Army Reform," a subject that wakes up and busies many an expert just now. T. J. Tonkin returns to "The Slave Trade in Northern Nigeria." A resident in Wei-hai-Wei gives a description of the harbour and town. Mr. Ada Cambridge tells more about her "Thirty Years in Australia." Colonel Maude, who dilates in The Monthly Review on Mr. Brodrick's work, discourses here on "The Alleviation of Indian Famines," the closing sentence of which gives the grounds for his theory: "The people of India resent our interference because they are ignorant, they are ignorant because they are sedentary, they are sedentary because there is not that incentive to motion which a thriving industry invariably supplies." Trustee continues his aperçu of "Indian and Colonial Investments," and takes a cheerful view of the position of the different securities in British dependencies. A few other short articles deal with other important and interesting subjects.

MACMILLAN does its duty manfully with three short pretty stories, and Princess Puck the serial. G. A. Levett-Yeats contributes the first of a series of Opium papers. H. T. Sheringham has one of his pleasant fishing rambles. There are two interesting Reviews, and David Hannay has a paper "Invasion or Raid," bearing directly on Britain's need for a strong Navy, and an efficient force for home defence, as well as a respectable Regular Army.

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, Original Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe heard a suit brought by Kumar Shri Samatsinjee Bahadur, of Palitana against Messrs. Tellery and Co. and Mr. W. H. Guest to recover Rs. 6,000 advanced on a promissory note. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The first defendant Mr. S. J. Tellery, the senior partner of Messrs. Tellery and Co., of Bombay, did not appear. Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble represented the second defendant.

Mr. Davar submitted that the court had no jurisdiction to try the suit as against his client, as the note was signed at Lanowli, and the money was paid to him at Simla. He also raised the issue as to whether the note was not signed by Guest as the agent of the late Maharaja of Patiala, and whether in consequence he was personally liable.

Mr. Robertson said the note was signed in Bombay. He then called Prince Samat Singjee, the plaintiff, who stated he had advanced the Rs. 6,000 to the defendants. He paid the amount by a cheque drawn on the National Bank. It was a cheque for Rs. 5,520 the balance being deducted for commission and interest. He had not been paid any part of the amount due. He believed the note was signed by both the defendants at Shalbagh House at Cumballa Hill.

In cross-examination, the plaintiff said he was a Kumar of the Palitana State. He had resided in Bombay for some time. He had property at Lanowli. He had resided there during the plague. He denied that the note was signed at Lanowli. It was signed by Joseph Tellery, the nephew of S. J. Tellery. He had sued S. J. Tellery as the senior partner of Tellery and Company. He had lent the money both to the company and to Mr. Guest. The latter was said to be the proprietor of the "Simla News." Plaintiff said he knew the late Maharajah of Patiala. He knew him as having put up with Colonel Anderson at Worli. He had lent the Maharajah money on two occasions. He had lent him three lakhs of rupees. The loan was made through Mr. S. J. Tellery. He had heard a rumour to the effect that Mr. S. J. Tellery did business with the Maharajah. He did not know that Mr. Guest was the Maharaja's agent. He had made advances to the Maharaja on the joint signature of the Maharajah and Tellery, but not on that of Mr. Guest. The loan due on the note for Rs. 25,000 signed by Tellery and Co. and Mr. Guest was not made to the Maharajah. There was a very old transaction, and he believed the amount had been repaid. He could not say who repaid the amount through the National Bank. The Maharajah did not repay it.

Mr. Davar said he should show that the money was paid by General Pritam Singh, the treasurer to the Maharah of Patiala.

The plaintiff said he had never heard of any one with such a name as Mr. Guest He never repaid any amount to him personally by cash. Before advancing money to Mr. Tellery or Mr. Guest, he had not first insisted upon seeing telegrams or letters from the Maharajah to show that they had authority to borrow.

The court adjourned at this stage.

PRINCE HENRI OF ORLEANS.

PRINCE HENRI, DUC D'ORLEANS, whose death is announced by Reuter, was born at Richmond in 1869. In 1887 he commenced to travel. Although only nineteen at the time, he found the French army closed to him by virtue of the law which disqualified princes of royal blood from serving their country in any capacity, and which came into force just after he, having passed all his examinations with brilliant success, was about to enter St. Cyr. A few months later he started in the company of an officer upon a journey round the world. This lasted twelve months, six of which were spent in India, where he had two months' tiger-shooting in the Sunderbunds, followed by another month in Nepaul with his cousin, the Duc d'Orleans. From India he went to Japan and America, and upon his return home published a very interesting narrative of his travels, which went through several editions. This journey prepared him for the far more arduous expedition which he commenced soon afterwards with the hardy explorer, Gabriel Bonvalot, who had himself just returned from a journey over the Pamirs into India. Starting from Russia, they made their way through Siberia into the unknown regions of Thibet, which they traversed almost in its entirety, coming out in Tonquin, after a journey which entailed such privations as only men of dauntless courage and iron constitution could have withstood. They were seventeen months on the road, and upon their return to France they received the highest recompense which it was in the power of the French Geographical Society to confer—the gold medal—and the title of honorary member was also conferred on them by the Geographical Societies of Rome, Vienna, and Berne. Prince Henry spent six months in Tonquin and in Siam, just at the time when the question was being raised as to the creation of a 'Buffer State' to prevent immediate contact between France and England. This measure the Prince opposed as being prejudicial to French interests in that part of Asia. His narrative of his journey in Tonquin and Siam was read with deep interest by all interested in colonial questions, and he had not been long home before he started afresh upon his fourth and most adventurous expedition. It was in June, 1894, that, accompanied by M. de Grandmaison, who was not destined to return, he started for Madagascar, where he spent a month or two before the French occupation. From Madagascar the prince and his companions went to Cochin China, Cambodia, Annam, and so to the frontier of Tonquin, from which point the journey became more arduous, for after having followed the course of the Mekong River as far as they could, they traced a direct route from China into India, over ground which no European had ever visited, discovering on their way the sources of the Irrawaddy. Since then he had travelled a great deal, specially in the East. By this time he had achieved a measure of popularity in England, but he forfeited it a little over a year ago by his attitude towards us in the War. He approved the horrible caricatures which the French guttur press published of the Queen, and wrote to the artist applauding him. This he denied, but M. Willette, the author, admitted that he had received a letter from the Duc d'Orleans congratulating him upon his achievement. The Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote:—"The day the caricature appeared, chancing to be in a somewhat remote quarter, and having been informed that a hideous pamphlet was to be published against the most venerated of contemporary figures, I stopped in front of a kiosque and asked, 'Have you the pamphlet of the "Rire"?' 'No,' was the reply. 'You surprise me, said I rather drily. 'Do you hope then to sell it at a premium?' The good women blushed and said to me, 'No. I assure you I had no such intention, but I am ashamed to sell such things against 'la Queen.' I regret, indeed, that such a lesson should be given by a woman of the people to a Prince of the French Royal line. The Prince has evidently lost all sense of the respect which he owes to himself and to his origin, and of gratitude for the reception which he and his family have always met with from this august Queen, whose insulters he acclaims by thus taking a share in their scandalous and degrading enterprises. It is consoling that these attacks and insults have chiefly served to render more conspicuous than ever the lofty virtues of the Queen, who moves in a sphere so far above them that she fails even to perceive the mire in which her insulters are wallowing."

The London correspondent of the "New York Herald" (Mr. Aubrey Stanhope), wrote:—The Duc d'Orleans is far from being a popular figure in England, but has met with a singular amount of courtesy from the Queen and the Prince of Wales. Mr. Strong seems to demonstrate very clearly that the Duc has betrayed his royal and imperial friends. At this juncture, therefore, it becomes more necessary than ever for the Duc d'Orleans to publish some denial of his attacks upon England and the Queen, if he is in a position to do so. I spoke to some representative members of the English aristocracy and showed them the "St. James's Gazette's" Paris correspondence. They are agreed that unless the Duke can absolve himself, his position in England has become untenable, that unless he publishes a denial of the charges he had better give up Woodnorton, because from all sides England will be made much too hot to hold him.

While the Duke and Duchess of Orleans and party of guests were staying on the Duke's steam yacht Marousia at Cowes, a representative of the Press Association went on board with the object of seeing the Duke regarding the reports which have been circulated as to his alleged congratulatory letter to a Paris caricaturist, who had drawn a scandalous cartoon of the Queen, and as to a supposed conversation with the Duke, in which he is said to have used extremely reprehensible language with regard to Her Majesty, according to the report in another Parisian journal. The correspondent was unable to see the Duke, who was below, but he sent one of his gentlemen-in-waiting to answer questions on his behalf. This gentleman gave a most emphatic and indignant denial to the above-mentioned reports which had been circulated regarding the Duke, who, he said, had been living in England many years and always on terms of amity with the Queen. The Duke's representative repeated again and again that the reports had no truth in them, and that the whole business was disgusting. Commenting upon this contradiction, the Paris correspondent of the "Times" writes: "Unhappily for the Duke of Orleans no one here, nor, I fancy, anywhere else, believes a word of this denial by proxy, given by a member of the Pretender's household. What appears to be more accurate, however, than this marked denial, is that the Duke, it is said, has gone to visit his sister in Portugal, because he was semi-officially and graciously advised that a longer residence in London, now that his having written a letter of congratulation to the Queen's and England's insulter is known, might have for him the most unpleasant consequences. The warning would appear to have been given to the Prince as much in his own personal interest as to avoid needless complications for the police. For my part, I regret that British loyalty to their Sovereign prevents certain ardent minds across the Channel from more coolly viewing the incoherent conduct of this singular Pretender, who seems to enjoy collecting antagonisms, and is never so happy as when he has managed to arouse the antipathy of a fresh race or nation."

The "Daily Chronicle's" representative in Paris said:—The Duke's contradiction is absolutely refuted by the fact that M. Willette has shown the letter to several friends. Among the elder Royalists, the general conduct of the Pretender has led to the resignation of M. Boscher, M. Dafeuille, Count d'Haussonville and others. I called on one of them, and he made no secret of his vexation. "I cannot imagine," he said, "how 'Monseigneur' can face the Prince of Wales or the Duke of York after wantonly slighting the Queen. Unfortunately, his intemperate outbursts are lessening his chances and increasing those of the Bonapartists. The reserve of Prince Victor and Prince Louis is in strong and painful contrast with that of the Duke, and in a lesser degree of his cousin Prince Henri. The blunder is, I fear, irreparable. It will arouse the susceptibilities of every Court in Europe. England, which had constantly been a refuge for him knew him no more. He was expelled from the clubs and proceeded again on his aimless travels to die of the effects of a surgical operation performed in French Indo-China.

THE expedition to Patagonia under Mr. Hesketh Prichard, organised by the "Daily Express," with the view of discovering the giant sloth, supposed to exist on the eastern side of the Cordilleras, has returned, having, it is stated, definitely established that the legend and stories of Indians on that point have no foundation, although some remains of the animal were found. A species of puma which is new to science was discovered, and remarkable zoological, ornithological, geological and botanical collections were brought back, and will prove, it is believed, of vast interest to scientists all over the world. A new lake in the Andean chain was among the geographical discoveries, and the expedition has brought home some remarkable orchids, the growing of which will be watched with great interest by all orchid lovers. The "Daily Express" hopes, it is said, shortly to despatch the expedition to complete its work. This time the entry into the forests will be made from the Chilian side.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A PUBLIC SPIRITED MAHOMEDAN.

MUNSHI MAHOMED HASAN MUCKBA.

AMONG the many rich and noble families that came to settle in India on account of the tyranny of Hajjaj bin Yusuf in Irak Arabi, writes a correspondent, the Muckba family was the principal. The Muckbas, here regained their past glory and influence by rendering loyal and creditable services to the British Government which had by that time complete supremacy over this country. The leading member of the family, Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba was appointed Mir-Munshi, a high and coveted post at that time. He served Government in this capacity for about twenty-eight years. In 1834 he was elected a member of the Elphinstone College Council, and in 1849 a member of the Boards of Education and of Conservancy. For his meritorious services he received several testimonials from the Government, in one of which the following occurred: "The Right Honorable the Governor in Council participates in the regret which is felt by the Board at the retirement of Mr. Muckba, and I am desired to request that the thanks of Government may be conveyed to him for his valuable and gratuitous services rendered as a member of the Board and his philanthropic efforts during the long period of twenty-one years to promote Native Education." His keen interest in the cause of education for the masses induced him to leave large funds in trust for the purpose of maintaining five schools, where primary education is imparted to Mahomedan children. He was endowed with grants of Jagirs and Khilats by Government. He compiled and published a number of instructive books in the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Marathi and Gujerati languages. Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba left two sons, Sheikh Ahmed and Mahomed Ismail. After his father Sheikh Ahmed, the elder and an able son, was considered the head of the family. Sheikh Ahmed was a man of high abilities. He made an enviable reputation as a theologian, philosopher and mathematician. The big collection of Arabic works in his library is a strong proof of his taste for science and literature. He left behind him four sons, viz., Mahomed Hasan Muckba, the present head of the family, Mahomed Sayid Mahomed Habib and Mahomed Akbar.

Mr. Mahomed Hasan Muckba, the eldest son of Sheik Ahmed Muckba, was born in Bombay in 1871. He commenced his instruction in the Koran under a Hafiz (reciter of the holy book), in his fourth year when an interesting ceremony was performed in honour of the same. During the short period of four years young Mahomed Hasan went through all the text-books of Persian and Arabic. When he had be on well-versed in ethics and religion, he was married to an accomplished lady, a member of a well-known family, the ceremony being attended with great festivities. He joined one of the English High Schools of Bombay but was obliged to give up his school studies on the death of his father, as he was required to look after the extensive landed property of the family. He continued his studies at home, a private teacher being engaged to instruct him in English and other languages. He had a taste for poetry and published several poems written in Urdu and Persian in a book with the title of Ahsanul Kalams, so called after his nom de plume Ahsan (the best). His next productions were Diwani Ahsan and Gazlisti Ahsan. Both of these are written after the style of Saib and Gani, the model Persian poets. His admirable speeches on social and moral subjects called Mazamini Ahsan, and a treatise on the bringing up of children named Tarbiyat Nama display his skill in marshalling facts in his Mufide Anam, a useful pamphlet which has been freely distributed among the educated, he clearly states that Higher English Education should not be imparted to children unless they are first instructed in their respective religions, because their deeper and one-sided philosophic study carries them to the extremes of Atheism or irreligion; that men of higher abilities expect higher appointments, and if they are disappointed in their objects owing to the scarcity of posts, they become desperately mischievous to the ruler and the ruled; and that much stress should be laid on the commercial line being followed by the educated folk. This pamphlet has been translated into English and other languages. It was largely distributed in different places on his way to Upper India. His commentary on Niamatkhani Ali, a standard rhetorical work in Persian will shortly be published. He is a bold public speaker and his popular eloquence places him in the front among native orators. His bungalow has often been the scene of public gatherings. The evening party held to present an address to Risaldar Sadullakhan, the popular native A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on his promotion to a higher rank was largely attended by Rajas and Nawabs then resident in Bombay. Mr. Muckba convened a meeting to discuss the aims and objects of the Indian National Congress, and he took a prominent part in the proceedings of the meeting held in connection with Kazi Mehri's cemetary in 1896. When the bubonic plague broke out in Bombay, he called a meeting of native physicians to ascertain the causes of the epidemic and to suggest effective remedies. In holding such meetings in his bungalow he has but followed the custom of his forefathers, for instance, when the Parsee-Musalman riot occurred in Bombay some twenty-five years ago, his father held a meeting at his bungalow to bring about a better understanding between the two communities, and since that time Musalmans and Parsis have been on good terms with each other. His grandfather convened a meeting to send a memorial to Government requesting them to stop the custom of Tazia (procession of the wounded horses of the Imams on the open road by (Shias), which hurt the feelings of the Sunni sect of Mahomedans. The Government lost no time in bringing about a friendly settlement between the two sects in relation to this matter.

The speeches of Mahomed Hasan Muckba at the Mahomedan Educational Conference held in Surat, this year, elicited much approval and the national poem composed by him for the occasion was attentively listened to by the audience and loudly acclaimed. He visited Bhopal where he was hospitably entertained by Nawab Khan, and made a tour of the chief cities of Upper India. On this journey his first destination was Ajmere where he paid his homage to the shrine of Khaja Sultannasli Hind (Spiritual King of India). He then left for Jeypore, and Agra or Akberabad, afterwards proceeding to Delhi and thence to Aligarh, where he was warmly received by the late Hon'ble Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Nawab Mohsinul-Mulk Saheb. He visited Lucknow and Muradabad with one Amir Ahmed, specially deputed by the Nawab to show him the above places. In the latter city he bought for curiosity sake a set of beautiful cooking pots which on his return to Bombay, he presented to the Victoria Albert Museum through Dr. D. MacDonald the Curator. He started for Meerut where he was heartily received by Nawab Mohsinul-Mulk, heading the deputation from the Mahomedan Educational Conference which was to meet there. On his way back to Bombay he visited Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Nader. His manners are genial, his disposition amiable and he works heart and soul for the progress and amelioration of his community. He set aside for them a sum of 10,000 rupees to be utilized in the improvement of their social condition. He is the founder-president of the Konkoni Club which depends for its support upon his generosity. Towards this he gave a donation of 500 rupees with a yearly grant of 200 rupees in aid. The Anjuman in return perpetuated his memory by changing the old name into "Anjuman-i-Islam M. H. Muckba Reading Room and Library." He is a member of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam and of the Islam Club, and is a life member and patron of the Anjuman-i-Islam Library as well as a member of its Managing Committee. He is also a member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. He is the President of the Board of Directors for the management of the Juma Mosque and its properties in trust. He is a trustee of the Mahim Darga funds, and a receiver to the Arcotia Mosque in Chuckla by appointment of the Supreme Court of Judicature. A girl's school has been established by him in Ratnagiri at his own expense. He is a zealous adherent to the orthodox Suni sect of Mahomedans, and has taken an active part in introducing reforms in burial ceremonies, and has in many other ways deserved well of his community. It is six years since he succeeded to the family estate and the intelligence he has displayed in the use of his means, gives promise of a further useful career. Mr. Mahomed Hasan takes a keen personal interest in all matters affecting the welfare of the general public.

THE foreign trade returns for the first quarter of the present year (April—June) show a net increase in the imports of 289 lakhs of rupees and a net increase in the exports of 448 lakhs, compared with the first quarter of last year. The items which contribute most to the rise in imports are cotton piece goods 165 lakhs, kerosine 30 lakhs, railway material 24 lakhs, sugar 17 lakhs and machinery 12 lakhs. On the export side the principal increased heads are cotton 218 lakhs, oil seeds 177 lakhs, cotton yarn 104 lakhs, wheat 59 lakhs, jute and jute bags 24 lakhs. Some items of the export trade show a falling off—notably of coarse, hides and skins, which have dropped away by 114 lakhs of rupees, now that cattle mortality due to famine is a thing of the past. But the general state of the export trade is distinctly healthy.

M. MUCHA, the most brilliant of the French poster artists, has announced his intention of relinquishing the pursuit of this remunerative form of art, and devoting himself in the future to the painting of pictures. Although M. Mucha is not the pioneer of the artistic poster (M. Cheret holds that proud title), his work for the last few years has always held the place of honour on the line of the hoardings, and his dainty colouring and masterly line will be sadly missed by the elect.

THE FAR EAST.

INDIAN TROOPS IN THE FAR EAST.

NOT the least important result of the recent campaign by the Allied armies in North China has been the appearance side by side with the European contingents of an expeditionary corps consisting almost entirely of Indian troops, and fairly representing the average quality of our Indian army. The presence of this corps of troops has not failed to excite the wonder of their Continental allies, and in some cases the surprise does not seem to have been entirely a pleasant one.

According to immemorial custom, the Indian troops were accompanied by a motley horde of camp followers, whose mission it is to perform the menial offices of an Indian cantonment. Their presence detracted somewhat from the prestige of the whole in the eyes of foreigners, who, perhaps, not altogether without intention, persisted in confounding them with the troops themselves. The more discerning critics also did not fail to enlarge upon the element of weakness to a fighting force introduced by such a large number of non-combatant followers, who would in their turn require protection, while drawing out to cumbrous length the marching columns if actual warfare took place.

An intelligent comparison between the Indian and the other contingents of the Allied army, however, leaves the former considerable ground for satisfaction.

In discipline and general reliability on duty they have proved themselves beyond dispute to be entitled to the first place. The infantry has unfortunately not had full chance of proving its fine marching capacity and excellent standard of marksmanship; but recent campaigns on the Indian frontier have given ample proof of both. In the details of drill and manœuvre not even the exactness of the German service can boast of superiority; while the devotion of the sepoy to his British officer and his almost romantic sense of what is due to the honour of his arms and the military reputation of his race give him the moral force to face great odds and endure severe loss without losing heart. The British officers who had these regiments are, taken on an average, the best in the British service. From an early stage of their career they have had high responsibility thrown on their shoulders, and the opportunity which makes the leader has been given to most of them.

There is certainly no light cavalry in the world superior to the Indian regiments. Born horsemen and scouts, masters of their weapons and loving their profession, they have an uninterrupted record of success behind them which alone makes them most formidable antagonists.

The contingents supplied by the patriotism of the Native Princes of India varied considerably in military value, but their presence is suggestive of a source of strength which might by intelligent direction be organised to a much higher perfection.

If this appearance of Japan in the field of international politics marks an era, it is not altogether certain that this power in the Far East has not its balance, or its complement, in the newly revealed might of the Indian Empire. When fuller knowledge of geography and strategy has definitely laid the bogey of Russian menace to the north-western frontier of India, her statesmen may well look further afield, and instead of trembling behind their impassable mountain frontiers, may assert themselves beyond the frontiers of India itself as a member of the great federation of British dominions, and as not the least important, nor the least formidable.

AN ANXIOUS VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

A well-informed correspondent who signs himself "An Anxious Student of the Situation," and who has lived for many years in the provinces which have come especially under the direct rays of the throne since the flight from Peking last August, writes a somewhat alarmist letter with reference to the Lienchuang Hui, or Allied Villages' Organisation, whose establishment and progress are causing some anxiety in Chihli. In the enforced absence from their posts of the correspondents on whom we formerly relied, and never in vain, for information on what was going on in that part of China, we cannot definitely state how far our correspondent's apprehensions are justified, but the events of last year show that they should not be neglected as the warning sent by the missionaries at that time were. Our correspondent begins by saying that the oldest native Christian on the Yangtze, at a last interview before he died last year, uttered the ominous warning: "The really bad time has not yet come." This was spoken while news of barbarities practised on innocent men, women, and children in Shansi and elsewhere was reaching Shanghi. The speaker meant that the Boxer organisation which, so far from being the patriotic movement which some writers claim it to have been, was really the, enrolling, equipping, and paying by certain officials of the roughs and scoundrels of each locality, that they might attack foreign compounds while Imperial troops formed cordons to prevent the escape of the inmates, was to be surpassed by something more sweeping and thorough. It will, perhaps, be remembered that a correspondent at Nanking wrote us not long ago that the son of one of the highest officials in China had significantly remarked to him: "We have not done with foreigners yet."

The Lienchuang Hui is the compulsory enrolment of one member of each family, on pain of the whole family being treated as friendly to foreigners when the awful time for action arrives. The military graduates scattered about the country have been appointed to organise this new force, while the Boxers were organised by the gentry, land-owners, and merchants, mostly under protest and half-heartedly. The villages in the wedge of Honan that lies between Shansi and Chihli were thus associated last year, and there the persecution of Christians raged most fiercely. In Shansi seventy villages west of Pingyangfu were thus coerced by four military graduates, and escape became practically impossible. Apparently to allay the fears and what the zeal of the promoters of the new movement, the Honan Boxers have been secretly informed they that will not be punished for last year's outrages. It is the Lienchuang Hui that buoys up the hopes of the Trio of Tigers at Hsianfu, and persuades them that the next attempt will not fail, and that not one foreigner or friendly native will escape to tell the tale. And the Allies set out to Peking with the determination to make a recurrence of last year's outrages impossible.

Another determination was to exact adequate punishment for the authors of last year's outrages. The Allied troops are rapidly leaving China, and the chief conspirators, the Empress Dowager, the resurrected eunuch Li Lien-ying, Prince Tuan, Yung Lu and his henchman Tung Fu-hsiang, are all unscathed, while there is no certainty that Kang Yi and Yu Hsien are not still alive. A few subordinate leaders and tools have been thrown to the lions, and the rest who have been named are reserved for the time when they will be given a chance to vie with Yu Hsien and Li Ping-heng in a thrilling revenge for being interfered with and nominally disgraced. It was a mistake to name any culprits unless they could be rendered harmless by immediate execution or foreign police supervision. To hand in a list of names unless the foreign troops were to remain in the country until the men proscribed were handed over was to give them warning to escape. The recently reported official request that search might be made in Shanghai for runaway Shansi officials shows how the Lienchuang Hui authorities think they can safely play on foreign ignorance of China. In other words, time is the disappearance of an official with or without his seal is almost impossible because of its consequences to his family.

Leniency towards last year's culprits is a criminal mistake. The cashiered officials became special commissioners to give countenance to the new organisation and to overcome local authorities who may be disposed to maintain order. The words in the motto of the Lienchuang Hui, "Annihilate the Manchus," are merely added to hide the Court's complicity in the movement; it will be remembered that the Boxer motto originally contained the same words. The recently reported defeat of 8,000 of the Hung-chang's Anhui troops, with the loss of all their arms and ammunition, was, it is hinted, a prearranged plan for supplying the new organisation with weapons; if, however, it was a genuine defeat, it shows how little reliance can be placed on the Imperial troops to keep order when the Allies withdraw. There is another point to be considered. Field-Marshal von Waldersee arranged that three thousand of Yuan Shihkai's really well-disciplined troops should keep order in Peking when the Allies withdrew. Is Li Hung-change to be allowed to order these troops away, nominally to the assistance of his rotten levies, so that they may be out of the way when the time comes for the descent from without the walls of Peking and the simultaneous rising within? Of course, the troubles in Chihli fomented by the Court will afford the needed excuse for not even yet starting from Hsianfu; the supposed appropriations for roads, boats, and temporary palaces being only made to allay the suspicions of insincerity which foreign officials might begin to entertain.

This is the gist of our correspondent's warning, and the experience of last year shows, as we have said, that it cannot safely be put aside with a superior smile. On the other hand, General Yamaguchi, on his return to Japan, stated to an interviewer that no importance need be attached to the Lienchuang Hui movement, while it is also stated that the villages are only allied to resist the payment of extortionate Roman Catholic claims for indemnity. British and French military officers who have lately returned from southern Chihli report that the people, though not particularly friendly, are not openly hostile to foreigners; they have the air of being cowed. It is urged, too, that Li Hung-chang, opportunist as he is, knows to much to even covertly support such a rebellious organisation as the Lienchuang Hui, whose progress is already marked by the capture of towns and the murder of magistrates. The well-informed doubt that there will be another rising against foreigners this year; and if, the Foreign Ministers are firm in resisting the return to power of the Empress Dowager and her team of tigers, and insist on the Emperor governing as well as reigning, we may be spared for this generation at least a repetition of the horrors that marked in China the closing year of the 19th century. It will be learnt from the article on the crisis that the Board of Revenue is to meet the claims which the Lienchuang Hui is supposed to have been organised to resist; and it remains to be seen if this concession will have the desired effect of suppressing the Society.

THE ANTICIPATED RETURN OF THE COURT.

With reference to the proposed purchase of steam launches at this port by a deputy of Li Hung-chang—the now pardoned Kung Chao-yu, ex-Civil Commandant of Port Arthur—recently, it now transpires that five steam launches are to be purchased. They are to tow the "Dragon Barges" of the Emperor, Empress-Dowager and immediate members of the Court travelling on the Wei river from Weihui, Honan, to Techou, Shantung, where the Wei river joins the Grand Canal. As there should be sufficient water in the Canal in the autumn, about the proposed time of the arrival of the Court at Techou, these steam launches will be utilised to tow the Imperial barges right up to Tientsin, from whence the railway will be used into Peking. The above programme has already appeared in these columns, but quoted from an unofficial source. A Chinan, capital of Shantung, dispatch to hand now officially confirms the above, stating that the programme will be adhered to if the Court travels to-war is Chihli by that way. In anticipation, therefore, of the probable movement of the Court via Weihui, Honan, and Techou, Shantung, Governor Yuan Shih-k'ai, of Chinan, has ordered the large yamen of the Tribute Grain Transport Taotai in Techou to be refitted and decorated, and prepared as a temporary palace for their Majesties, as it is quite possible that the Empress-Dowagir—if she does not branch off halfway between Weihui and Techou to go to K'aifeng—may order a short stop at Techou to recover from the fatigue of the trip before continuing the journey.

The "Universal Gazette" gives the following route proposed to be taken by the Court when it leaves Hsian for Peking:—From Hsian by land to Liuyuank'ou, a district under the jurisdiction of K'aifeng, Honan; then by boat across the Yellow River to the left bank; from thence by land to Tsok'ou, which belongs to the district magistracy of Tsinhsien; then take boat from thence by the Wei Techol river tou, Shantung, on the Grand Canal. From Techou by the Grand Canal to Tientsin, Chihli, and from thence by rail to Peking.

CHIHLI NOTES.

The "Universal Gazette" publishes the following news from the North:—From what can be gathered from the latest negotiation between the Chinese Plenipotentiaries and the Ministers of the Foreign Powers at Peking, the latter appear determined to include the Manchurian Affair in the general negotiations, while the Russian Minister seems just as resolute in trying to make all negotiations respecting Manchuria a matter solely between the two countries most intimately concerned. Backed by the other Foreign Ministers, the Plenipotentiaries seem to assume a determined front against the Russian proposals.—The Foreign-modelled disciplined brigade recently sent by Governor Yuan Shih-k'ai into Chihli at the request of Viceroy Li Hung-chang are still quartered, the infantry in the vicinity of Hochienfu, Chihli, and the cavalry at Chaochou same province. It was at first intended to bring these troops to Peking, but owing to certain formalities not having been gone through at the time, the presence of the force at or near the capital was objected to by the Foreign Ministers.—The following nations have so far sent invitations to Prince Chun to visit their respective countries upon the conclusion of the present Mission to Germany, namely, the United States, Japan, Spain, Great Britain and Russia, it is stated, also intend to invite his Highness to become their guest.

A PITIFUL STORY.

The gentry and merchants of Chihli province have presented a joint memorial to Veceroy Li Hung-chang praying that they and the inhabitants of the province may be exempted from paying the portion of the indemnity demanded of them for loss suffered by missionaries and converts last year in Chihli, the plea put forward is that the well-abiding population of the province suffered severely, first, from the exactions of the Boxers at the very commencement of the troubles; second, the inhabitants had to pay their hard-earned money towards defraying expenses for the support of converts who had suffered from the cruelty of the Boxers; third, money and supplies to various Allied corps, and now in their helplessness they are forced to provide whatever bands of desperadoes and mounted banditti demand of them. It will, therefore, be impossible to expect the downtrodden, starving and impoverished inhabitants of Chihli to pay anything towards the indemnity demanded by missionaries and converts for their losses last year. Finally, any indication of coercion on the part of the Government it is to be greatly feared will drive the whole province to revolt. The upshot of the above memorial has been that the Imperial Government has consented to pay the greater portion of the above indemnity.

THE REVOLT IN MANCHURIA.

Latest official dispatches received at Peking from Fengtien (Lower Manchuria) report that the insurgent leader, Liu Tantzu, has had several successful battles with Russian troops near Hsinyen, Southeastern Fengtien, and that in consequence of this the ranks of the insurgents are being now constantly augmented. Previously the insurgents were generally reinforced by disbanded soldiers, but of late a better class of the population, impelled by harsh treatment received at the hands of Russian troops, and encouraged by the success of Liu Tantzu, has joined the movement for freedom and independence.

EXECUTION AT PEKING.

From the following Peking letter it would appear that the Chinese officials who have recently taken over the policing of portions of the capital delivered over to them by the withdrawing of the Allies are showing a commendable degree of energy and diligence in keeping order and searching for bandits and desperadoes, who have swarmed into the city after the departure of the Foreign troops to ply their nefarious trade. The letter in question states that the Board of Punishments decapitated ten robbers on the 13th inst, in the principal market place of the city, while the Police Censors of the "Five Cities" of Peking beheaded eleven more on the following day (14th). All of the condemned "confessed" their several crimes and received their doom accordingly, whilst amongst those executed by the officials of the Board of Punishments there were two men who were recognised as ex-Boxers who had escaped from Peking upon the fall of the City, and had returned when the Allies had withdrawn the greater part of their forces, on the supposition that "it was all right for them so long as the Empress-Dowager still remained at the helm." This part of the evidence of the two ex-Boxers was given in loud, resonant tones before the judges, which, it is stated, so alarmed them that, fearful of the news spreading abroad and getting to the ears of the Foreign Ministers and thus causing trouble, the judges for obvious reasons had no alternative but to order the men to summary execution. It is also alleged that there was at first considerable discussion and opposition to the sentence by some of the members of the tribunal whose predilections pointed the other way, but it was finally agreed upon, though under protest, in order not to give the Foreign Ministers the excu

WRITERS AND READERS.

DURING the coming season two books will be published which will specially interest the many admirers of Robert Louis Stevenson. The more important will be a biography which Messrs. Methuen will issue in two volumes, the work of Mr. Graham Balfour. Then will come the publication of a collection of hitherto unprinted letters from the press of Mr. Howard W. Bell, of Oxford.

The Rev. Stopford Brook's life of Browning—a companion volume to his Tennyson—is now completed, and the distinguished author is on the Continent revising the proofs. It is impossible to say precisely when the book will be published, but Messrs. Isbister hope to issue it in October. The first chapter is headed "Browning and Tennyson."

An addition is shortly to be made to Mr. John Murray's useful text-books of secondary education, the coming volume being one by Mr. Algernon Warren, relating to commercial knowledge. This is designed for the use of students who intend to enter the higher branches of commercial life, and in it are included chapters on Free Trade and Protection, Tariffs, Employers' Liability, Companies, Syndicates and Trusts, and Supply and Demand. The immediate successors to "Commercial Knowledge" will be "The Soil," by Mr. A.D. Hall, and "An Introduction to the Study of Poetry," by Mr. Laurie Magnus, of Magdalen College, Oxford, the editor of the series.

There is nothing new nowadays. One publisher announces that he has made arrangements whereby readers in country districts can see the books they believe they would care to buy. Then comes the statement of another publisher that this is a system carried out by him for several years past. But these publishers are only following the example of the Germans. Here in great Britain the publisher could hardly exist without the retail bookseller. In Germany, however, many of the leading houses are independent of this intermediary, and they are in a position to supply books on sale or return direct to customers.

"The Art of Building a Home" is the title of a book which gives a good idea of its contents. The authors, Messrs. Barry Parker and Raymond Unwin, deal with the error of clinging to wornout convention, and advocate the application of art to the beautifying of the necessary articles of home-life, rather than to the multiplication of needless ornament. They insist on the importance of designing a house with a primary view to the comfort and convenience of those who shall occupy it, and of making it as far as possible a truthful expression of the life that is to be lived in it. Messrs. Longmans have this book in the press.

One of Mr. Fisher Unwin's autumn publications is entitled "From Squire to Prince," and is the romantic story of the rise of a German country gentleman to the dignity of Imperial Count and Prince of the independent State of East Frisia. Mr. Walter Phelps Dodge, the writer, has succeeded in obtaining some curious information respecting this territory from 1430 to 1744, when the last Prince died without issue, and when Frederick the Great took possession of it. The book will be illustrated. Mr. Dodge will be remembered as the author of "Piers Gaveston."

Of late there has been quite a boom in books dealing historically and architecturally with the cathedrals of the United Kingdom. Mr. Elliot Stock now announces for immediate publication what is modestly described as a handbook to Dublin Cathedral. The author, Mr. William Butler, refers not only to the early history of this church, but records the chief points of interest in its architecture and many monuments. The volume will be copiously illustrated with sketches, photographs, and plans.

"Noble Women of Our Time" is the title given by Mr. F. D. How to a dozen biographical studies of ladies who have been conspicuous within the memory of the present generation. Among those he refers to are Miss Daniell, of Aldershot, Mrs. Sidney Lear, Miss Anne Ray, Miss Annie Mackenzie, the Hon. Mrs. James Stuart Wortley, and Mrs. Nassau Senior. The last-named was among the originators of the Girls' Friendly Society and the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants. In the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1859 her portrait, by Mr. Watts, attracted considerable attention, but at that time her philanthropic work was only beginning. During the Franco-Prussian War she was busily occupied in the London office of the Red Cross Society, whose medal she afterwards received for her valuable services. She was the first woman to hold the office of assistant inspector of workhouses, and died in 1877. The book will be issued in the autumn by Messrs. Isbister.

In the introduction to "Old Dutch Towns and Villages of the Zuiderzee," the art book which Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish this season, there is an interesting account of the "dead cities" which have contributed so much to the history of the Netherlands. In Hoorn, for instance, was born the discoverer of Van Diemen's Land, Abel Janzoon Tasman; Jan Pieterszoon Koen, who founded Batavia; and Wouter Corneliszoon Schouten, who first rounded that "draughty promontory," Cape Horn, christening it in honour of his native city. And Hoorn is also an historical place, because Van Tromp gathered there part of the fleet with which he vowed to sweep the North Sea of the English, with a broom nailed to his masthead.

The next volume in the series of handbooks of Practical Gardening, published by Mr. John Lane, relates to the greenhouse. It has been written by Mr. J. C. Tallack, a Cornishman by birth, who served his apprenticeship in the once celebrated gardens of Canon Philpotts, of Perthquidden, where the glass department was a feature. For some years he has lectured on horticulture under the Suffolk County Council, and has been the recipient of the Knightian and Banksian medals of the Royal Horticultural Society. Mr. Lane has in preparation the third volume of the series, the grape, the author of which is Mr. H. W. Ward.

John Murray will publish next month "The Wooing Grey Eyes, by Dr. Riccardo Stephens. Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe's "Mistress Barbara Cunliffe" will be issued on Sept. 2 by Mr. Fisher Unwin. It is a Yorkshire love story, with which is interwoven an account of the wool-combers of 1830. "Visiting the Sin," which Messrs. Putnam are about to issue, is a story by Miss Emma Rayner, dealing with life in Kentucky. Mr. Richard Bagot's new novel, "The Just and the Unjust," will be published by Mr. John Lane on Sept. 3. Messrs. Isbister will have ready in October "The Shoes of Fortune," by Mr. Neil Munro; "The Winds of Catbrigg," by Christabel Coleridge; and "How Cynthia went a Maying," by Christopher Hare.

The Rev. W. J. Dawson, who has lately returned from Palestine, has finished a life of Christ, which will be published by Mr. Grant Richards. The volume will contain eight photogravure illustrations. Mr. Elliot Stock will published in a few days a "Pedigree of the English and Irish Families of D'Arcy." The next volume in Messrs. Goupil's series of Imperial Biographies will relate to Henry VIII. It is being written by Mr. A. F. Pollard. Mr. Leslie Stephen is at work on a life of George Eliot. The Clarendon Press is about to issue a book on "The Polyphonic Period of Music," by Mr. H. E. Wooldridge, the Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford. In October Messrs. Isbister will publish a volume entitled "Readings in St. Paul's Epistles," by the Rev. George Jackson, of Edinburgh. Next month Mr. John Murray will issue "Sunday and the Sabbath," being a collection of the Golden Lectures for 1900-1," by the Rev. H. R. Gamble, rector of St. Botolph's.

Some of the conspicuous gaps in the list of "English Men of Letters" in Messrs. Macmillan's well known series, edited by Mr. John Morley, are to be filled. We learn from the "Sphere" that the series is to be considerably augmented; and that, for example, Mr. Lang is to write a volume on Tennyson for it, and Mr. Austin Dobson, who did Fielding before, is now to do Richardson, while the sex of Jane Austen, Charlotte Bronte, and George Eliot is to be no bar to their bearing this badge of citizenship among "Men of Letters." There are, of course, numerous other gaps to fill. The most conspicuous omission—that of Shakespeare—may be left, seeing that the cheap edition of Mr. Sidney Lee's Life, published at the end of last year by Messrs. Smith Elder, satisfactorily supplies the place; but such names occur to one as Marlowe, Ben Jonson, Hooker, Izaak Walton, Burton, Sir Thomas Browne, Herrick, Clarendon, Jeremy Taylor Berkeley, Congreve, Steele, Walpole, Hazlitt, etc. As a good East Anglian Mr. Shorter particularly wants Borrow and Crabbe.

Since women are not to be excluded, the author of "Cranford" and of "Life of the Charlotte Bronte" ought not to be forgotten, and with Mrs. Gaskell should come Miss Mitford. And if with Tennyson we are to have Browning, Matthew Arnold and Rossetti, then, too, perhaps there should be room for Miss Rossetti and Mrs. Browning. Lastly, since Mr. Morley elected to introduce an American name into his scheme (possibly for the pleasure of having Mr. Henry James among his contributors) it is to be observed that Hawthorne, though an unimpeachable first choice, scarcely represents American literature exhaustively.

Mr. Lang was announced some time ago to have undertaken the volume on Tennyson in Messrs. Blackwood's series of "Modern English Writers," which seemed designed to supplement Messrs. Macmillan in respect of the later English Classics of the Nineteenth Century. We suppose there is no confusion, since Mr. Shorter, in announcing the projected volume for Messrs. Macmillan, mentions specifically that Mr. Lang is also writing an "Appraisement" of Tennyson for Messrs. Blackwood. Yet to write contemporaneously two volumes on Tennyson (for two similar series might seem a teasing task even for so ready a writer as Mr. Lang.

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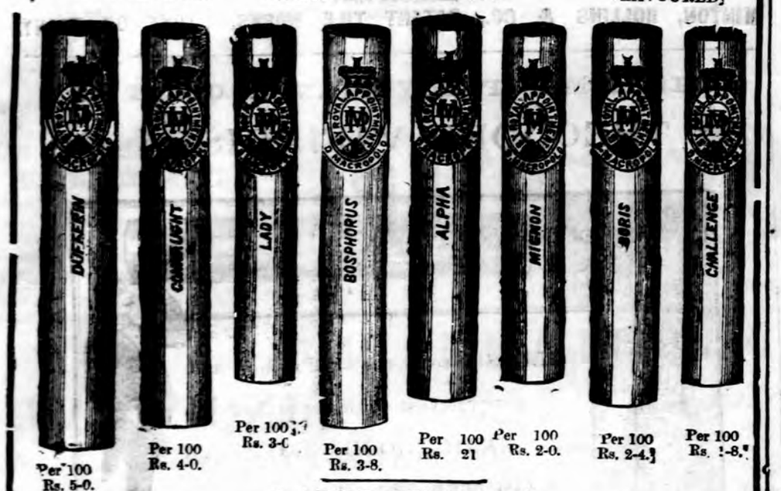

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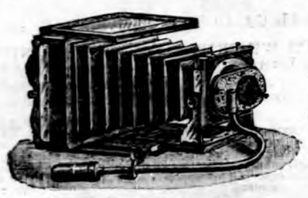

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